

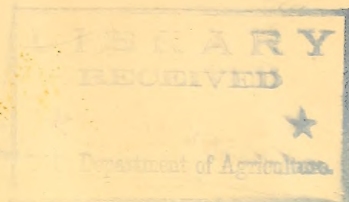
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WASHBURN'S
AMATEUR
CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE
TO THE
Flower & Kitchen
GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON account of the increase of our Seed and Bulb business, we find it necessary to devote our whole time to those departments: therefore we have disposed of our interest in the following articles to Mr. I. WHITE. We would respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on us. WASHBURN & CO.

AFTER referring to the above, I beg to state that all orders for the following goods shall be promptly filled; and my customers and friends may rest assured that they shall have the greatest care and attention:—

FANCY FLOWER-POTS.—Ampler's Vases, and all styles of Hanging-Pots.

FLOWER-POTS.—All sizes, singly or by the hundred.

FRUIT AND FLOWER BASKETS,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

Garden-Lines,

Plant Trellis, Floral Rings,

Hearts, Crosses,

Plant and Tree Labels,

Water-Pots,

Vine-Protectors,

Grafting-Wax.

Guano, Potting-Soil.

CROCUS-POTS,

In the form of Hedgehogs, Baskets, Columns, &c.

IMMORTELS and DRIED FLOWERS.—A large variety, in various forms.

RUSTIC WORK.—A fine assortment of Flower-Stands, Settees, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

PRESERVING-JARS.—Both Glass and Tin. All the best patterns.

BOUQUETS, WREATHS, CUT FLOWERS, AND FLORAL DESIGNS,

ARRANGED TO ORDER.

Orders by express or telegraph will receive prompt attention.

FUNERAL AND WEDDING FLOWERS PRESERVED

IN THE BEST MANNER.

WHALE-OIL SOAP.—For destroying Slugs, Grub-Worms, &c., on Plants, Rose-Bushes, and Shrubs. In packages of from two to twenty pounds each. Labelled with directions for use. Prices: 2 lbs. boxes, 50 cents; 5 lbs. boxes, \$1.00; 10 lbs. boxes, \$1.75.

GARDEN-SYRINGES.—All the various patterns, among which are the celebrated Pool's Syringe. Prices from \$1.25 to \$12.00.

HYACINTH-GLASSES.—Variety of patterns. Prices from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per dozen.

~~See~~ Particular attention paid to orders for TREES, PLANTS, &c.

I. WHITE, Horticultural Building, Boston.

The Philadelphia Lawn-Mowers for 1871.

	Width of Cut.	Weight.	Price at Boston.
No. 00. —For smooth ground only, and grass not over three inches high; easily worked by a young lady; nearly noiseless	10 in.	30 lbs.	\$13.50
No. 0. —For smooth ground only, and grass not over three inches high; easily worked by a lady; nearly noiseless	13 in.	40 lbs.	16.50
No. 1. —Easily worked by one man; will work well on any ordinary kind of ground, and in grass of almost any condition not over five inches high. The machine everybody wants	15 in.	65 lbs.	25.00
No. 2. —Can be worked by one man on smooth ground, and in 3-inch grass; and by two men on rougher ground, and in 5-inch grass	20 in.	75 lbs.	35.00
No. 2½, or PONY LAWN-MOWER. —Can be drawn by a light horse or pony, suitable for a lawn of from two to five acres; works well on ordinary ground, and in grass not over six inches high; nearly noiseless; the horse walks on the cut grass; driver walks	30 in.	260 lbs.	75.00
No. 3. —Requires a stout horse; driver rides; will make clean work in grass four inches high; will cut grass eight inches high, but not without showing the horse's tracks, as in this machine he has to walk on the standing grass	36 in.	530 lbs.	150.00

The above are the retail prices at Boston. Freight from thence to be paid by the purchaser.

Send for Circular giving full description.

HOLBROOK'S REGULATOR SEED-DRILL. Having sold quite a number of these Machines the past season, all of which have given good satisfaction, I would invite my customers and others in want of a good Drill to send for an illustrated Circular. Price of Drill, \$12.

HOLBROOK'S HAND CULTIVATOR. A very useful Machine for small gardens. In light soil its work cannot be surpassed. Price, \$6.

1872.

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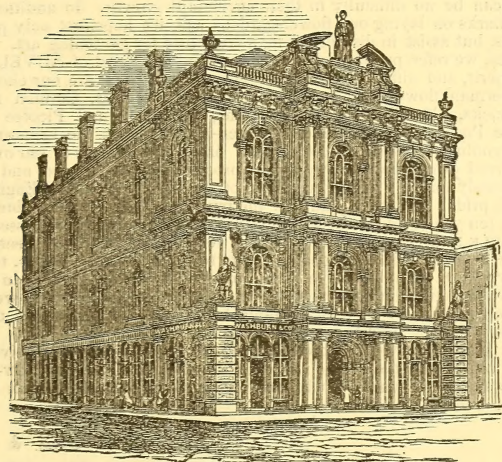
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WASHBURN & CO.'S

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE

TO THE

Flower and Kitchen Garden.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

BOSTON :

WASHBURN AND COMPANY, SEED MERCHANTS,

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, 100 TREMONT STREET.

1872.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have much pleasure in submitting to your notice this new edition of our "Amateur Cultivator's Guide," which, in the past, has been so popular with the lovers of horticulture. We feel assured, upon examination, this will be found to far surpass any existing work of similar description: we have spared neither time, trouble, nor expense in its compilation. It has been our endeavor to make it reliable, not only in the description of the great number of flowers and vegetables which are enumerated on its pages, but equally so in the full and complete practical directions for the successful growth of every variety.

The arrangement, though different from our last edition, is not new, having been adopted by eminent foreign dealers. To many it may not be very important: but, to the mass of our customers, we think it will commend itself as highly useful. All flowers and plants are divided into natural groups, and to know the character of one of these groups gives an idea of the whole. The Aster and the Coreopsis are familiar to almost every cultivator; and, when it is known that these belong to the composite order (*Composite*), it will at once be understood that any unknown plant belonging to this order resembles, in some respects, the above flowers. It is to convey this general information that we think the addition of the natural order is highly important.

It will be seen that we have omitted many varieties from our last edition which we deem scarcely worth cultivating, to avoid confusion, and to give greater space to more desirable kinds.

The character of every plant, whether annual, biennial, perennial, for the green-house, or whether hardy, or half-hardy, is stated; and, with our prefatory remarks upon the culture of each, there can be no difficulty in their successful growth. In addition to this information, our remarks on laying out flower-gardens will, we hope, not only prove a valuable aid to amateurs, but assist in disseminating a true taste for gardening art.

As specialties, we refer particularly to the very extensive list of NOVELTIES, many of them of rare merit, and difficult to obtain. Other specialties are our choice selection of French and German flower-seeds, particularly Double Asters, German Stocks, English Double Hollyhocks, Camellia-flowered Balsams, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, Double Zinnias, Double Portulacas, &c.; and of green-house plants, the Cineraria, Calceolaria, Gloxinia, Pelargonium, Chinese Primrose, &c. Many of these are of our own growth; and others are received direct from growers who produce their own seed, and some of whom raise them expressly for us. In our collection of German, French, and English flower-seeds we feel especial pride; for they contain all the truly beautiful varieties obtained in Europe during the last ten years, all selected especially for us, and never surpassed, if equalled.

Our VEGETABLE SEEDS are such as we can recommend with the greatest confidence; and, though we have not had the opportunity to test the latest additions, the dealers from whom they have been obtained leave little doubt of their real value. In conclusion, we have to acknowledge our indebtedness to various authorities for names, as well as occasional hints, and more particularly to that valuable book, Burr's "Vegetables of America," to Buist's "Kitchen Garden," and to numerous English catalogues.

Owing to the greatly increased expense of publishing a work so extensive as the present edition, we are reluctantly obliged to make the nominal charge of TWENTY-FIVE cents per copy, upon the receipt of which it will be mailed to all applicants from any part of the United States or Canada.

Address,

WASHBURN & CO.,
HORTICULTURAL HALL, BOSTON, MASS.

TERMS, CONDITIONS, ETC.

Letters received.—All letters received are opened by one of the principals, and replied to by return mails. To facilitate carrying out this rule, we would respectfully ask our correspondents to give care that their orders may be written distinct from remarks and inquiries, that it may be seen at a glance, and filled with greater ease. Make letters as brief as possible, as it requires great labor to attend to the hundreds daily coming in at the busy season; write the address plainly, and give the full name, with Post-office address, County, and State. We occasionally receive letters with no other address than the town, and in some instances without signature; which, of course, cannot be answered.

Execution of Orders.—Our rule is to despatch all orders as soon as received; but, as there are only a few months of planting season, and everybody anxious to get their seeds at the same time, it is sometimes impossible to prevent a delay of a few days: we make it a point to fill all orders in rotation, unless in cases of extreme urgency. It will be greatly to our advantage, and to that of the buyer also, if the orders are sent in early in the season, before the rush comes; and then we can give more attention.

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, &c., by Mail. To any part of the United States where there is postal communication. The new postage-law authorizes the sending of SEEDS, BULBS, ROOTS, CUTTINGS, PLANTS, and SCIONS, at the rate of TWO CENTS for every FOUR OUNCES in weight,—the weight of the package not to exceed FOUR POUNDS. Under this law, any of the seeds or bulbs named in this Catalogue will be mailed, free of postage, at the prices quoted, with the exception of PEAS, BEANS, CORN, and POTATOES, for which an additional remittance of eight cents for every pound is required.

Remitting Money.—Orders from unknown correspondents, to insure attention, should be accompanied with cash, or satisfactory reference. Remittances may be made in current bank-bills, or, what is better, Post-office orders, registered letters, or checks on Boston, New York, or Philadelphia.

Risk in sending Money, or Loss of Seeds.—Where Post-office orders, registered letters, or checks, are sent, they will be at our risk (but do not hold ourselves responsible where bank-bills are sent), and will guarantee the safe arrival of the goods at their destination.

Despatch of Orders.—In giving orders, please state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and, if by express or railroad, the names of the parties to whose care they wish them consigned at the various places of transhipment. When no particular route is designated, we forward according to the best of our judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the packages leave our hands, unless for our own mistakes, which are always cheerfully rectified.

Quality of Seeds.—As regards the *freshness* of our seeds, or their *quality*, we have nothing to add. Our numerous customers throughout the country know us too well to ask any additional guaranty than that of the many years we have labored to place before them all the treasures of the flower-garden or conservatory, selected from the best sources in Europe and our own country, or grown or originated by us. Our long correspondence with the cultivators of England, France, Germany, and Prussia has enabled us to be the *first* to possess every thing new, whenever introduced. The novelties described in our present Catalogue are nearly three times the number of those enumerated by any dealer in America.

As we occasionally hear complaints concerning flower-seeds, that they do not meet the expectations of the purchaser, fail to vegetate, &c., and as seedsmen in general are often accused of sending out worthless seed, we would, in justice to ourselves and others, beg of our patrons to give the following remarks a careful perusal:—

We are well aware, and happy to state, that our seeds do generally give perfect satisfaction (this we learn from multiplied testimony yearly increasing); but now and then a grumbler steps out, discouraged, and disappointed that the flower did not prove what he expected. This, certainly, can be no fault of ours. We aim to find accurate descriptions of all that we advertise; but we cannot guarantee to meet the wants of people who are expecting to realize their own ideas of flowers. For instance, we speak of some fine variety, a delicate beauty: it comes up modestly, breathing sweet perfume, a perfect specimen of its kind; while the sower is surprised and disappointed, expecting to behold some showy, brilliant flower. Also, of double flower and distinct colors, we give the greater care in selecting and testing, making perfection our standard; but, nevertheless, single flowers will

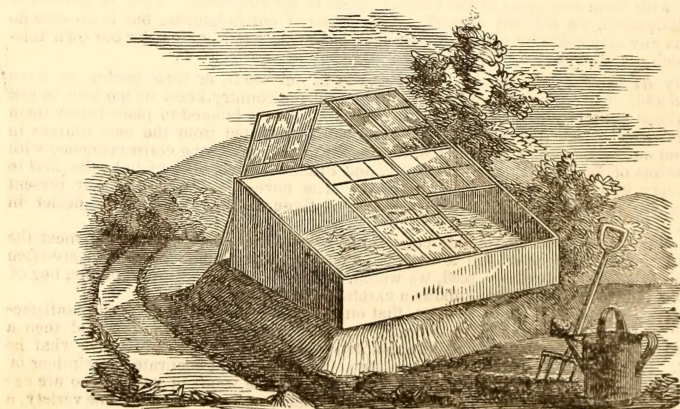
sometimes peep out, and mixtures cannot always be avoided. We find that some varieties are less reliable than others; but, while the good predominates, vex not over the simple loss of a few seeds, but try again with us to reach the standard.

That seeds oftentimes cease to grow is an established fact; but it is equally certain that that fact alone is no positive proof that the seeds are worthless. Probably ninety per cent of all the flower-seeds sold in this country go into the hands of persons who have no idea of how seeds should be grown. Many of them, perhaps, accustomed to putting into the ground peas, beans, radishes, &c., fancy themselves acquainted with sowing seeds in general; and, when they fail, the blame is laid, not upon their ignorance, but upon the seedsmen. Is it to be wondered at, then, that there are occasional complaints that seeds do not grow?

An example or two, about which there can be no mistake, will explain our meaning. A few years since, some seeds sent from India to a great garden near London, where any amount of skill ought to have been found, were, in part, sown, and reported on as "bad, — will not grow." Two years afterwards, what remained of the original seed, although so much older, was sown, and it grew freely. Why was this? The explanation is simple, — the gardener had been changed. We have many times planted seeds which refused to grow, and, after waiting a sufficient time, have then planted more out of the same parcel, which vegetated readily. This is not an uncommon occurrence among gardeners. And why is this? We would answer, that the fault may have been in planting, or in the weather, or in some cause unknown; but one thing we do know, — the fault was not in the seed.

Complaints that seed are not good are perennial; and we quite believe, that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, they arise from injudicious treatment. We think a little consideration would convince any one, that, if we know our own interest, we should not be likely to send out poor seed, for the sake of saving a few shillings, at the risk of sacrificing the trade we are striving to extend. Nothing, indeed, is more barbarous than the way in which seeds are sometimes treated. Some are overwhelmed with earth; others are scattered on the surface; some are allowed to lie in a puddle; some are planted where no rain can reach them; slugs are allowed to devour them; domestic fowls and other birds are permitted to feast on them. Another reason why seeds sometimes fail to give satisfaction is, that people are too much in a hurry to get their seeds into the ground; and probably more disappointment arises from too early sowing than from all other causes put together. And then, again, many will allow the weeds to grow with the seeds, until the former cannot be removed without destroying the latter; and we have known more than one case where the plants have been pulled up with the weeds, — the person not being able to distinguish between them. In all these cases, the seeds are found to be in fault, and the blame is most unreasonably thrown upon the seedsmen.

We would suggest to our friends who fail to grow their seeds, that it may be as well to inquire whether any of these ingenious methods of destroying vegetable life have been practised in their own cases.



HOT-BED FRAME. — See p. 12.

THE Summer Flower-Garden ;

CONTAINING

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, AND PERENNIAL FLOWER-SEEDS.



ANNUAL flowers are not only among the most beautiful ornaments of the summer flower-garden, but the ease with which they are cultivated, and the long time they remain in bloom, give them the highest claim to our attention and care. Without them, however much we may admire the various showy bedding-plants, a continuous and uninterrupted display of flowers, from spring till frost, cannot well be obtained; and when we add the charm of novelty, and the still greater one of variety, we have only enumerated a few of the claims of these most desirable and effective ornaments of the gardens of "the million."

In consequence of their simple culture, and the small amount of trouble they give to the amateur, as well as their comparative inexpensiveness for their rich array of beauty, they are yearly becoming more generally grown. Bedding-plants are charming objects; but the yearly propagation required for geraniums, verbenas, &c., the labor of potting and watering, and the expense of wintering them, are not within every one's means; but a few dollars expended in seeds, and a little pleasant labor in the sunny days of early spring, will give an amount of real enjoyment beyond belief. The most desolate garden may be made a scene of beauty in scarcely more than a month's time. Annuals are not what they were in former days. The skill of the hybridizer in the production of new varieties, and the diligence of the enthusiastic florist in the selection of the finest plants, have entirely changed the character of many of these flowers; and, if to this we add the new acquisitions from Japan, how could we well make up a summer-garden without them? What should we do without the grand Pæony-flowered Asters, the brilliant double Zinnias, the boldly-marked and rich-colored Petunias, the Double Portulacas, — like miniature roses, — the Hedderwiggi Pink, the Tropæolum, &c.? These give an entire new feature to our annuals, to be cherished by every lover of beautiful flowers.

We therefore make no apology for giving a few brief hints on the cultivation of these, as well as some of the biennials and perennials, equally important in the decoration of the flower-border.

ANNUALS.

Among florists and gardeners, the term "annual" is given to those plants which are sown in the spring, bloom and seed in the summer, and soon afterwards perish. A few are included among annuals, like the Marvel of Peru, &c., because they flower the first year; but they are only annual as regards treatment. By cultivator they have been divided into three classes; viz., *Hardy*, *Half-Hardy*, and *Tender Annuals*, — a very convenient classification; and as such we shall treat of them here.

HARDY ANNUALS.

These are so called because they do not require any artificial heat at any period of their growth, and are capable of enduring any ordinary weather from April to November; a frosty morning, not unusual in the former month, or even in May, doing them no injury, if advanced beyond the seed-leaf. Many of them may be sown in Autumn; and the young plants will make their appearance early in spring, and flower stronger than when it is deferred till April.

The Soil and its Preparation.—The best soil for annuals, and indeed for most flowering plants, whether biennials or perennials, is a light, rich loam, neither too sandy nor too stiff.

In such they grow readily, and attain to great perfection of bloom, with but little care; but it is hardly necessary to say, that few persons have just such a soil, nor is it possible often for the cultivator to have much choice. He must take such soil as he has, and make the most of it; and by the application of proper manures, or sand or clay, he can bring it to such a condition as to answer all the purposes of a flower-garden. Moving large masses of soil is very expensive; and writers who advise the addition of rich loam seem not to be aware of the difficulty of procuring it, or the expense and labor attending the same. For the complete garden of the wealthy, this may and should be done; but the mass of cultivators need not fear of obtaining good results without it. Deep and thorough trenching in the autumn, if possible, and the application of very old decayed manure or leaf-mould, will give the amateur a well-prepared and suitable soil. If the situation of the garden is low or damp, first of all it should be well drained; for, in addition to the injury from excessive moisture, such soils are cold, and the young plants are injured by early frosts, when they would escape damage in one of the opposite character: neither should the situation be too dry, as, in this case, the plants would suffer in summer, and present a meagre in place of a vigorous bloom. Where the soil is too light, a thin layer of clay, if to be had, spread over the surface in the autumn, and dug in, after being pulverized by the winter frosts, in the spring, is the best remedy. This, with the use of old manure, — that which has lain a year or more, and been frequently turned over till it becomes thoroughly decayed, — will keep the garden in good condition. No unvarying rules can be given: much must be left to the judgment of the amateur. He must understand that the soil of a good garden should be deep, well pulverized, friable, and rich; and, if the opposite, to make it as near that as possible.

When the flower-garden is to be a speciality, — a piece of ground set apart for that object, and laid out in geometrical order, and all the beds edged with box or thrift, — then more pains ought to be taken; and those who are about to do this, if they have not the requisite information, will consult something more than a catalogue. Our hints are intended for the mass of the people who love flowers, who have but little leisure, and do not wish to incur great expense in the gratification of their taste.

Period for Sowing. — This must depend much upon the season as well as the locality. Our Northern springs are so variable that no definite period can be named. As a general rule, the proper time to commence sowing is about the middle of April, though a few sorts may be planted as soon as the ground can be got ready; and, for a succession, the sowing should be continued until June. In the Southern States, of course, January, February, or March will be the time to sow, as they correspond with April, May, and June of the North. The Californian annuals, now so numerous and so ornamental, are very hardy, and should be sown early, as they get well established before the heat of summer. To avoid all danger of injury, the sowing may be deferred till the last of April; but, when a little labor is of no consideration, the sowing may be made earlier; and, in case of failure to grow, or subsequent injury from frost or wet, another sowing may be made when the weather is more favorable. Because we recommend April, it is not to be understood the sowing must be made at that time. The only object is to obtain a vigorous growth and early bloom. If sown in any part of May, they will flower later, but abundantly throughout the latter part of summer.

Mode of Sowing. — This must be varied according to the style of the garden and the variety to be sown. Many of the most showy and beautiful annuals are very impatient of removal; and these must be sown where they are to remain and flower. Such are the Lupins, Sweet Pea, Eschscholtzia, Poppies, &c. Indeed, most of the tap-rooted annuals will not bear transplanting. Other annuals, which may be transplanted, and some of which flower stronger for removal, may either be sown in the places where they are to bloom, or in prepared beds, from whence they are to be transplanted to the flower-garden. In small gardens, undoubtedly the best way is to sow where they are to remain, thinning out the superfluous plants. This gives the least trouble; but in larger gardens, or where there are beds of early spring bulbs to be filled, the safest and best plan is to sow in well-prepared beds, and, when the young plants are of proper size, to transplant to the flower-garden.

Never sow seeds when the ground is very wet, particularly early in the spring. Select a time when the soil is neither wet nor dry. The sowing must be left to the taste of the cultivator, and the extent of surface. If there are vacant beds, the seeds may be sown in rows across the bed; but if in the border, where there are only limited spaces among the perennials or bulbs, they may be planted in masses or groups, in which mode we think annuals produce the greatest effect. Our plan has always been to mark out a circle a foot or more in diameter, and level the ground evenly and nicely with the rake; then, with the back of a trowel, press the surface firmly down; around the circle make a slight drill of the proper depth, in which the seeds are thinly sown, covering them lightly, and again pressing the earth upon the seeds with the back of the trowel. If the soil should happen to be too wet, or stiff and adhesive, fill the drill with some light sandy loam, and make firm, as before ordered.

And here we should remark that great care should be exercised in covering the seeds. It is the great error to cover too deep; and the cause of more than half of the complaints against seedmen of selling old and worthless seeds comes from inexperience or want of judgment in

sowing. No rule can be given in this respect; but, as a general guide, all large seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Lupins, &c., may be sown half an inch deep, — smaller, less; and for the smallest, such as Clarkia, Pinks, &c., a covering of one-sixteenth of an inch suffices. If sown too deep, they are longer in germinating, and are liable to decay. Avoid the general error of sowing the seeds too thick; as it causes an elongated and feeble growth, which no subsequent thinning will entirely remedy.

If the weather should be warm, or the soil very dry, it will be advisable to give a slight watering with a watering-pot with a fine rose. It is not often that seeds planted in April need watering; but later in the season they frequently require it. Use water of the same temperature of the soil; or, if warmer, it will do no harm. The waterings should be given early in the afternoon, and repeated every few days; as, when the seeds begin to swell, they are more susceptible of injury from drought, and the young plants often perish when it is neglected. A good plan with very small seeds is to cover them with an inverted flower-pot, being careful to remove it before the young seedlings appear above the surface, otherwise they will be drawn up weakly, and are likely to be injured by the hot sun or a cool night. Seeds vary in their period of germination. Some will be above ground in a week, while others require two or three weeks.

As soon as the seedlings have made three or four leaves, and are an inch high, they should be thinned out. If they are kinds which will bear removal, they may be replanted in vacant spaces in the border. No rule can be given for thinning. Tall-growing plants with spreading branches will require more room than slender-growing dwarf kinds; and in this the cultivator must be guided by the Catalogue. Stir the soil around the plants from time to time; and, if they appear crowded, a second thinning will be of great benefit to those that remain. If the growth is not strong, from the nature of the soil, apply occasionally a very small amount of guano or bone-dust.

Transplanting.—Presuming that many cultivators will sow their seeds in prepared beds, whence the plants are to be removed to the borders to bloom, it is necessary that the work should be carefully performed to insure success. Transplanting should, if possible, always be done in cloudy weather, and towards evening. If the soil is dry, the plants will require a light watering to settle the earth around the roots; and, if warm sunny days succeed the operation, they will root all the better to have a little shade for a day or two, which may be done by spreading an old newspaper over them, or covering with a mat, removing either at night. All large-growing plants should be transplanted singly; but many of the smaller may be removed in patches, without any trouble, if the soil is previously well watered. We have found very little difficulty in moving Zinnias, Asters, and smaller plants, after they have begun to bloom. After the plants are established, they will need no other care than to tie up the taller-growing sorts to stakes to prevent the wind and rains from beating them down to the ground, and injuring their blossoms.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.

We have already remarked that half-hardy annuals are those that require the aid of artificial heat to assist germination; but it should be remarked that this is not absolutely necessary if the sowing is deferred until the ground is warm, — say the last of May. This is exemplified in the Portulaca, which sows itself: but the plants never appear above ground till June; and those who do not wish the trouble of sowing seed early should plant in open ground in May. But, to gain time, and insure an early and abundant bloom, it is best to plant early, and assist the growth by a gentle artificial heat. Some of the most magnificent annuals are embraced in this class, of which the Aster, Zinnia, and Balsam are examples. The cheapest, most convenient, and simplest mode of doing this is the ordinary hotbed of stable manure, which gives a gentle bottom-heat quite sufficient for any of this class. Its construction is simple, and generally understood by most owners of a garden; but, as there may be some of our readers who do not know how to make a good hotbed, we add the details at the close of our remarks, observing, however, that it is so valuable an aid in the forwarding of flowers as well as vegetables, that no one having a garden can well dispense with it.

Presuming that the bed is made and all ready for use, the seeds may be sown on the prepared soil, just the same as in the open ground, and afterwards transplanted to the borders; but, as this is often attended with many failures in inexperienced hands, it is the safest to sow the seeds in pots or pans; if in neither of these, in shallow boxes. The pots should be about four or five inches in diameter, and should be perfectly clean. The soil should consist of a uniform compost of light, sandy loam, enriched with some fine leaf-mould, avoiding any raw or crude manures, which are certain to injure the young plants. Put in a few crocks at the bottom of each pot, for drainage, and fill to the brim with the compost, giving the pot one or two gentle knocks on the bottom to settle the earth, which should be within half an inch of the rim. Level the surface by gently pressing it with the bottom of a pot, or a circular piece of wood made for the purpose, as this will not only be beneficial to the seeds, but assist in distributing them more evenly and regularly over the soil. Observe the same rules, in regard to covering, that we have already named. Some kinds will

need nothing more than a thin sprinkling of earth just to fairly cover the seeds; and each pot should have the surface again gently pressed down; a slight watering with a very fine rose will complete the operation of sowing.

When all the pots are filled and planted, and marked, as they should be, with the name of each, and date of sowing, upon a neat label, remove them at once to the hotbed or frame, and place them perfectly level, so that each pot may receive its proper proportion of water evenly over the surface. If there are but a few pots, and a greenhouse is at hand, they may have a place on a sunny shelf, near the glass, shading them during the middle of the day. Shading will also be necessary in the hotbed. The temperature should not exceed 75° or 80°, or the seeds will germinate too quick, and be drawn up weakly. As the seedlings appear above ground, give air by tilting the sashes at the back. Give water as the pots require it (which is usually once a day), and always of the same temperature of the bed, and be careful in the operation not to wash away or destroy the young and slender seedlings. During cold nights, a mat may be thrown over the frame, which will prevent the loss of heat, and maintain a more even temperature. As some of the seeds will make their appearance before others, those that appear above ground should be placed together towards the back of the frame, where they can have a greater abundance of air, and be more freely watered, than the others. As the plants acquire a proper size, they should be thinned out, so as not to injure those that remain; and then, when further advanced, should be transplanted into four-inch pots, — one, three, or five plants in each, according to the variety, — using a compost similar to that in which they were sown, replacing the pots in the bed, and shading slightly till they are well established, and able to bear the full sun. Those that are later in vegetating should be treated in the same manner, until all are transplanted, unless it is such kinds as will not bear removal safely; and must be allowed to remain in the pot in which they were sown, thinning them out, so that not more than three or five plants are left. The Cypress-vine, Thunbergia, &c., are of this character.

By the middle of May, the seedlings will be ready for transferring to the beds or borders where they are to bloom; but, before this is done, the plants should be "hardened off," as it is termed, in order to prepare them for the change. This is effected by gradually giving the plants more air, and, when the weather is favorable, both day and night, removing the sashes wholly during the day; or, if more convenient, removing them to a cold frame, where they can be fully exposed in the daytime, and protected at night, if cold, with a covering of mats. Much must be left to the judgment of the cultivator and the amount of available space, the object being to prevent the plants from being injured by a too sudden exposure to the open air. Proceed, in transplanting, as we have already recommended under that head for hardy annuals.

TENDER ANNUALS.

We have stated that the classification of hardy, half-hardy, and tender annuals was a convenient one; but, really, there is scarcely an annual but will grow freely in our climate in the open ground in summer. The term *tender* has been applied by English gardeners because the plants do not attain full perfection unless grown in pots in the greenhouse. Such are the Globe Amaranth, Balsam, Egg-plant, &c. All the tender annuals, therefore, may be treated in the same manner as the half-hardy, and with equal success.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Biennial and perennial plants are almost indispensable additions to the flower-garden, displaying their blossoms both early and late, succeeding and even flowering with the spring bulbs, and continuing long after the frost has destroyed the hardiest annuals. They are also so easily cultivated, and require so little care for their great amount of beauty, that they must be ranked as the most permanent and showy objects of the flower-border. We only need name the Larkspur, Phlox, Lychnis, Coreopsis, Saxifrage, &c., as a few among the many imposing and elegant groups.

Biennials are those plants that generally do not flower until the second year, and, after blooming, die. These include, however, many splendid species, such as the Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, Hollyhocks, &c. Perennials are plants which generally do not bloom until the second year, but continue to bloom for years in succession, and may be propagated, after once obtained, by division of the roots, growing more vigorously and flowering better if divided and replanted every three or four years.

The proper time for sowing the seeds of hardy kinds is in April or May, at the period of sowing the hardy annuals, in order to obtain a good strong growth the first year, and a greater abundance of flowers the second; but the sowings may be continued with success as late as August, after which the plants will not become strong enough to flower the following year. Whether the seeds are sown in beds or in the border, the young plants should be thinned out, and afterwards transplanted, just as we have directed for hardy annuals, only giving them more room, and encouraging a vigorous growth by hoeing, watering, &c. On the approach of severe frosty weather, protect the plants with a light

covering of leaves or coarse manure, and the succeeding year they will blossom in great profusion.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS TO AMATEUR CULTIVATORS.

In addition to the preceding remarks, which are given as the results of our own practice for many years, and which, we think, are adequate for all general purposes, the following special directions are added for the guidance of amateurs in the treatment of many of the more choice and new flowers enumerated in our Catalogue. If carefully followed, it is hoped they will remove all causes of failure in the attempt to cultivate many of the most beautiful plants.

Zinnias may be treated precisely like the Aster. The double varieties, in eight distinct colors, are superb ornaments of the garden.

Epacris, Heaths, Azaleas, and Rhododendrons should be planted in boxes or pans, well drained, and filled with light, very sandy loam, with a small quantity of peat. Make the earth firm, and give a thorough watering before sowing. Cover the surface with a little sand, upon which the seed should be thinly scattered, covering with the least possible quantity of fine sand. Place the pans or boxes in the greenhouse, where they can be wholly shaded from the mid-day sun, and lightly damp the surface when dry. The young plants will make their appearance in three or four weeks; and, when strong enough to handle easily, transplant into boxes an inch or two apart, and gradually harden them off, so as to remove to frames or the open air.

Calceolarias, Cinerarias, and Chinese Primrose require similar treatment. The seeds of the former are so minute, that they are liable to be destroyed by covering; and complaints are frequent of the failure to make the seed grow. If the following directions are carefully observed, an abundance of plants may be easily raised:—

The seed should be sown in pots prepared in the following manner: The pot to be half filled with drainage; over that, rough siftings of the mould, and the surface covered with soil as fine as possible, half of which should be composed of silver sand. When prepared thus, it should be watered with a fine rose, immediately after which sow the seed carefully, without any covering of soil. The pots should then be placed under a close frame or hand-glass, in a shady part of the garden (no artificial heat being required). In large establishments, of course, they may have propagating or other houses that will do, where the same kind of moist temperature could be obtained; but any exposure to the sun must be carefully guarded against by mats or paper. If the situation is of the proper temperature, they will require watering but very seldom. Directly the seedlings are strong enough, they must be pricked off in pots prepared as before, and placed in the same situation. From the store-pots they will require to be potted off singly; after this they will grow very rapidly. Through the winter the plants will thrive well on the shelves near the glass, in the greenhouses; and to obtain fine specimens, they must be shifted freely till the flower-stalks have started, and should always be smoked with tobacco directly the green-fly appears, as no plants in cultivation so readily suffer from this insect as the Calceolaria.

It is necessary to remark, that one of the most frequent causes of the appearance of these injurious insects is the plant becoming *root-bound*; to avoid which evil, it is important that it should frequently be repotted during the growing season.

Acacias of all kinds should have *scalding* water poured over the seeds, and be allowed to soak for twelve or twenty-four hours: they should then be planted in pots, in light, rich, sandy soil, covering one-fourth of an inch deep, and placed in the hotbed or greenhouse.

Globe Amaranth, Linum, and Cypress-Vine seeds should be soaked in tepid water for twelve hours, to insure a quick germination. Rub the seeds with a little dry sand when ready for sowing.

Liliums of all kinds should have their seed planted immediately they are gathered, if possible, as they vegetate sooner. They remain good, however, for three or four years; but, when sown in spring, do not often vegetate until the second year.

Cyclamens should be sown in the greenhouse or hotbed, in pans of light rich soil, well drained. Transplant singly into pots, and keep them constantly growing the first year.

Stocks of the winter-flowering varieties should be sown in July, and pricked off singly into small pots, shifting them as they require it, and keeping them in cold frames as long as it can be safely done.

Canna-Seeds have a hard, horny covering, and require to have the seed soaked in warm water for ten or twelve hours, planting them in hotbed while the heat is brisk and strong. Transfer to the open ground June 1st, and take up the roots before hard frosts.

Gloxinias and Archimenes require to be grown in pots in the greenhouse, or a warm frame. The soil should be light and rich, — leaf-mould, loam, and sand.

Ferns are easily raised from the spores (or seeds) with a little care. Sow in pots, which should be half filled with a good drainage of crocks, and the remainder, to within an inch of the rim, with coarse sandy peat, or leaf-mould; make the surface smooth, and cover with a thin layer of sand; on this sprinkle the spores. Set the pot in a pan of water, in a warm, shady part of the greenhouse, and cover with a pane of glass. In a month or two, the plants will be ready to pot off singly in small pots.

CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HOTBEDS.

We have already alluded to the importance of a hotbed for the successful growth of many of the half-hardy annuals and more delicate greenhouse plants. Though most or all kinds of seeds may be raised in a frame without bottom-heat, yet this can only be done so late in the season, when the weather has become warm, that many of the annuals are late in blooming, and the greenhouse plants do not ripen and mature their wood, and are therefore ill adapted to winter well. It is to obviate this that the hotbed is recommended to all amateurs. It is so easily made, and at such slight expense, that it will well repay all who would secure an abundance of flowers early in the season. (See illustration, page 4.)

Situation of the Bed.—This should be in a warm position, fully exposed to the sun, facing the east or south, and sheltered by a fence or hedge on the west or north. The soil should, if possible, be light and dry, as in this case the bed can be sunk a foot or more in the ground; but, if damp or cold, it should be built upon the surface.

Making the Bed.—Manure fresh from the stable is best. This should be thrown over and thoroughly shaken up with the fork, making it into a conical heap. In this state it should be allowed to remain four or five days, at the end of which time it should be turned over, shaking it up as before. At the end of another three or four days, it will be ready to make up the bed. Lay out the ground six inches larger than the frame, and put down a stake at each corner. The frame may be of any size; but the most convenient is nine by three feet, which will take three lights, three by six feet, the ordinary size, which can always be had ready made. Proceed to build up the bed to the height of two and a half or three feet, making it rather firm, and watering, if the manure is dry. When the bed is finished, put on the lights, and let it stand to settle and exhaust the violent heat. In a day or two add three or four inches of light sandy loam, spreading it evenly over the bed. If the seeds are to be sown in the soil of the bed, two or three more inches should be added; but, if in pots, no addition will be necessary.

The pots being ready, and sown with the various seeds, should be put into the frame, shading them during the day, and regulating the temperature by tilting the lights at the back, both night and day, and covering at night with mats. Plunge the pots in the soil, and, with proper care, the seeds will soon be above the soil. A thermometer placed in the bed will be the safest guide to the inexperienced. It should not rise above 85° in the day, nor sink below 60° at night. As the heat declines, linings of fresh manure should be applied around the outside of the bed; but, ordinarily, for seeds this is not necessary.

The length or number of the frames is immaterial; but they should be nine to twelve inches deep at the front, and fifteen to eighteen inches at the back. This will give a good slope to carry off the rain. Cold frames are simply the hotbed-frame set upon a warm spot of ground, covering it at night to keep in the warmth accumulated during the day.

Commendations.—To attempt the publication of the numerous commendatory letters would fill several pages of our Catalogue. Gratifying as this would be to us, we are compelled to omit even the briefest extracts from the hundreds of letters expressing the satisfactory manner in which their orders have been executed, and the pleasure derived from the cultivation of our seeds.

WASHBURN'S AUTUMN CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID FLOWERING BULBS, CONTAINING A LIST OF THE

Choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, &c.,

With full and explicit directions for their culture.

It also contains a BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE, and many other FINE ENGRAVINGS. It will be forwarded, postpaid, upon receipt of ten cents to all applicants. Address,

WASHBURN & CO., Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

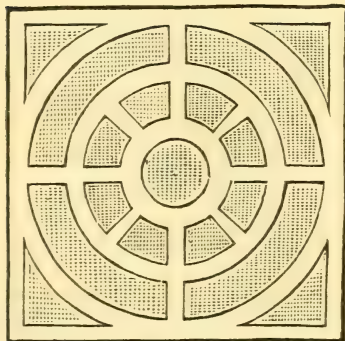


THE arrangement of a flower-garden must depend so much upon the taste or fancy of the cultivator, that it is very difficult to lay down any rules applicable to general use. All we can do to aid the inexperienced is to give such plans as display correct principles in their general features, which will serve as a guide in grounds of smaller or larger extent. Of course, we have reference to flower-gardens, or spots of ground set apart for annuals, bedding-plants, or bulbs; as any thing more extensive would be beyond the scope of a catalogue.

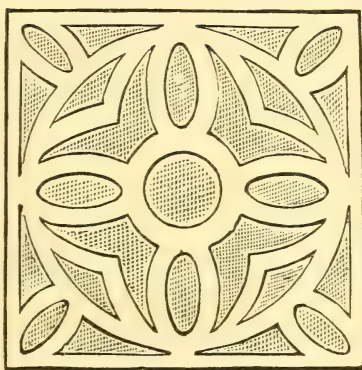
Where the flower-garden already exists, and is laid out in beds or borders for miscellaneous plants, all the information necessary to the amateur will be found in our preceding remarks, except that, perhaps, in reference to the disposition of colors. If, however, the form is not a fanciful one, or one laid out in the true principles of the geometrical style, it may be remodelled upon some plan which will combine the merits of those we now annex.

Commencing with the simplest form of ground, where there is no pretension to artistic display, the two following will be found well adapted for annuals or bedding-plants, or the two combined.

In the first plan (No. 1), the ground may be arranged as follows: In the centre may be double Zinnias, if a grand display is desired; but if not, then Zinnias, Marigolds, Asters, and similar tall-growing annuals, placing the tallest in the centre. The eight small beds adjoining the centre one may be planted in alternate colors, or mixed with Clintonia, Portulaca, Verbenas, Pansies, Agrostemma, Lobelias, &c. The four larger beds may be planted in four different colors, or mixed, or in ribbon style; in the latter case, using *Perilla Nankinensis* for the centre row, and other decided colors for the outer rows, which should be dwarf at the edge. The four corner-beds may be filled with *Mignonette*, *Sweet Alyssum* for the fragrance, or with other more showy plants.



No. 1.



No. 2.

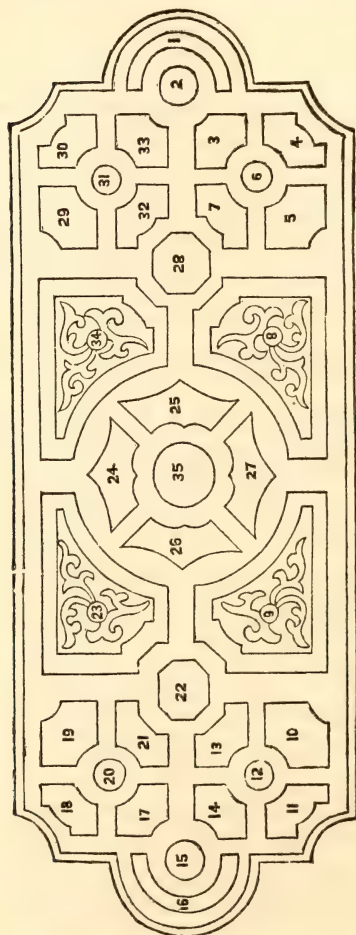
The second plan (No. 2) admits of a greater display, and particularly if masses of one color are desired. The centre may be filled with any tall plants of one color; viz., Zinnias, Asters, Marigolds, or Balsams. Two of the four oval beds may be *Portulaca*, scarlet and white, or golden and scarlet; the other two with blue and white *Lobelia*, or crimson and white *Candytuft*. Two of the four large beds between the oval ones may be planted with

Tropæolums in two colors, and the other two with crimson and variegated Petunias. The four small beds may be planted with *Abronia Umbellata*, *Nolana*, *Phlox Drummondii*, and *Linum Grandiflora*. The four oval corner-beds may be planted with ornamental-foliaged plants, *Perilla* in two, and *Coleus Verschaffeltii* in the other two. Four of the small corner-beds may be filled with *Mignonette* and *Alyssum*, and four with *Dianthus Heddewégii*. These may be varied to suit the fancy of the possessor with the newest annuals described in the Catalogue, selecting them according to colors and height of growth. All the beds should be edged with box or thrift. The extent of ground is thirty-two feet square.

For more artistic and complete grounds, we add plans from one of the most elegant flower-gardens of England.

The first plan (No. 3) is extensive and elaborate in design, and evinces artistic skill and arrangement of a high order. The length of the garden is a hundred and sixty feet, and the width seventy-two feet. The walks are of gravel, and the beds are all edged with box. It may be filled with bedding-plants or with annuals; and, supposing the amateur to desire a mixture of the two, the following is an appropriate list; Scarlet Geraniums and Verbenas being the most effective of bedding-plants:—

1. Verbena (blue).
2. Verbena (white).
3. Pansies, of the fine showy sorts.
4. Portulaca (white).
5. Tom-Thumb Geranium.
6. Verbena (striped).
7. Portulaca (golden).
8. Campanula Carpatica, with Tree-Rose in the centre.
9. The same.
10. Tom-Thumb Geranium.
11. Portulaca (white).
12. Verbena (striped).
13. Portulaca (golden).
14. Pansies, of the fine showy sorts.
15. Verbena (white).
16. Verbena (blue).
17. Ageratum.
18. Heliotrope.
19. Tom-Thumb Geranium.
20. Verbena, Sunset (rose).
21. Portulaca (golden).
22. Portulaca (scarlet).
23. Same as No. 8.
24. Geranium, Lucia Rosea (pink).
25. Tom-Thumb Geranium.
26. Tom-Thumb Geranium.
27. Geranium, Lucia Rosea (pink).
28. Portulaca (scarlet).
29. Tom-Thumb Geranium.
30. Heliotrope.
31. Verbena, Sunset.
32. Portulaca (golden).
33. Ageratum.
34. Same as No. 8.
35. Vase, or Statue. If a vase, to be filled with Verbenas, Petunias, &c. If a statue, to be surrounded with a circle of *Oxalis Floribunda*.



No. 3

But, when it is intended to be filled with annuals, this may easily be done by substituting Candytuft, *Alyssum*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Lobelia*, *Agrostemma*, *Petunias*, Dwarf *Convolvulus*, *Clarkias*, &c.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER-SEEDS, BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE.

In order to more extensively disseminate our choice varieties of Flower-seeds throughout the country, giving those who reside at a distance the same facilities for procuring them as those who have the opportunity to make personal application, we put up select assortments expressly for sending by mail, giving particular attention to this department of our trade. The low rate of postage enables us to supply distant customers with all the choicest seeds upon the same terms as those who are near the market. Orders may be forwarded to us with the understanding that the seeds we furnish are of the very best quality, and the selection such as will gratify every purchaser. Our collections are made up with great care, and all the varieties, unless those entirely new, are such as we have seen and cultivated ourselves, and can confidently recommend; many of the superb double varieties being such as have been raised from the fine flowers, specimens of which have obtained the highest prizes of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

No. 1 contains twenty-four varieties of choice and beautiful Annuals	\$1.00
No. 2 contains twenty-four varieties of the finest hardy Biennials and Perennials	1.00
No. 3 contains ten varieties of extra fine Annuals and Perennials, including the beautiful French Asters, Double Camellia Balsams, Double German Stocks, and other choice flowers	1.00
No. 4 contains five varieties of very select flowers, including the best large-English Pansies, Carnations, new Verbenas, new Double Zinnias, &c.	1.00
No. 5 contains one hundred varieties of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including new and choice varieties	5.00
No. 6 contains fifty varieties of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials	2.50
No. 7 contains twenty varieties of hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, for autumn sowing, in August and September	1.00
No. 8 contains fifteen different and choice kinds of greenhouse-plant seeds	3.00

The seeds in these assortments are all of our own selection. Purchasers who would rather make a selection from the Catalogue can do so, and a proportionate discount will be made.

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

The extensive distribution of our seeds is an especial object. Our Catalogue has been prepared with much labor; and it has been our constant aim to make it a complete and safe guide to the cultivator, both in the selection of varieties and their growth. As an additional inducement to individuals who desire to possess a large collection, or for the formation of clubs for the same object, we offer to send by mail, *free of postage*, to any address in the United States, on receipt of the amount of the order, seeds selected as follows:—

Purchasers remitting \$1.00 may select seeds at Catalogue prices, amounting to \$1.15	
" " 2.00 " " " " " "	2.35
" " 3.00 " " " " " "	3.65
" " 4.00 " " " " " "	4.95
" " 5.00 " " " " " "	6.25
" " 10.00 " " " " " "	13.00
" " 20.00 " " " " " "	27.00
" " 30.00 " " " " " "	41.50

Persons desiring us to make their selections may rely upon our sending only those which are really showy and handsome, and easy to cultivate. We believe that our experience will enable us to make selections that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to any lady or gentleman who may send us their orders.

In sending orders for seeds by mail, it will be only necessary to give the date of the Catalogue from which the selection is made, and the numbers, instead of the names, of the varieties. The name of the person to whom they are to be sent, and the names of the Town and State, should be so plainly written, that there may be no mistaking a single letter. We often receive letters containing money, the signatures of which are so indistinct as to make it almost impossible to decide where and to whom the seeds are ordered to be sent.

The above prices apply only to flower and garden seeds in packets; for prices by ounce and pound, see vegetable-seed department, in this Catalogue. Prices to dealers on application.

Address,

WASHBURN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

THE

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE

TO THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

ANNUALS.

To aid in making the selection of seeds, the botanical name is given, and the popular name when there is such, together with the natural order to which it belongs, as indicative of the general character of the flower. These, with the full remarks, will enable the amateur to make a judicious selection.

Wishing to make this book as simple as possible, we have divided the flower-seeds into classes, viz.: Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Greenhouse, Summer Climbers, Everlastings, and Ornamental Grasses.

In giving orders for seeds, it is preferable to mention the numbers; but, as the numbers are often changed, it is absolutely necessary to give the date of the Catalogue.



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

ABRONIA. NAT. ORD., *Nyctaginiaceæ*.

A charming plant, with Verbena-like heads of sweet-scented flowers. Very effective in beds, rock work, or in baskets suspended in a conservatory; growing freely in any light, rich soil, and flowering from August to October.

NO.

PRICE.

1 *Abronia Umbellata*, rosy-lilac, half-hardy annual; from California. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. \$0.10

NO.

PRICE.

AGERATUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Valuable plants for large beds or borders, and very useful for pot-culture. Very good for bouquets. Hardy annuals.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|-----|
| 2 | Ageratum Mexicanum. | Light-blue; from Mexico. 1½ feet | .05 |
| 3 | — Odoratum (fragrant). | Much like the Mexicanum; from Mexico | .10 |
| 4 | — Albiflorum Nanum. | Dwarf, white; fine for pots | .10 |
| 5 | — Cœruleum Nanum. | Dwarf, blue; fine for pots or open ground | .19 |



AGROSTEMMA CÆLI ROSA, DWARF FRINGED.

AGROSTEMMA. (*Viscaria*.) NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A genus of remarkably pretty profuse-flowering plants, producing a striking effect in beds, ribbons, or mixed borders; growing freely in any good garden-soil. Hardy annual.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|
| 6 | Agrostemma Cœli Rosa, Dwarf fringed. | A fine variety of dwarf, compact growth, vigorous, and free-blooming; flowers lively rose-color, with a very white centre. The borders of the petals are finely fringed | .10 |
| 7 | — Cœli Rosa Hybrida Flore Pleno. | A new double variety of this very pretty plant, producing a profusion of densely-double flowers | .25 |
| 8 | — Alba. | Pure white; fine | .05 |
| 9 | — Oculata. | Pink, with rich crimson eye; from Algiers | .05 |
| 10 | — Dunnetti. | White, with dark eye | .10 |
| 11 | — Coccinea Nana. | Bright scarlet, with rosy-purple centre. 1 foot | .10 |
| 12 | — Finest Mixed | | .19 |

ALYSSUM. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferaæ*.

One of the most useful, free-flowering little plants either for growing in pots, on rockwork, or on the open border; the annual varieties blooming nearly the whole summer.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| 13 | Alyssum Benthamii. | White, fine hardy annual. 1 foot | .05 |
| 14 | — Sweet (<i>Maritima</i>). | A well-known fragrant little annual; from England. 1 ft. | .05 |

AMARANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

Ornamental foliated plants, of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect, whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or out-door flower-garden. If the seeds are sown early, and planted out the last of May or in June, in rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for the centre of beds, or mixed flower or shrubbery borders. Half-hardy annuals.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|-----|
| 15 | Amaranthus Melancholicus. | Beautiful; rivalling the <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> for groups and edgings. Dwarf habit; lively blood-red-colored foliage | .10 |
| 16 | — Caudatus (<i>Love Lies Bleeding</i>). | Very pretty; from East Indies. 3 feet | .05 |

NO.		PRICE.
17	Amaranthus Hypochondriacus (Prince's Feather). Red; from E. Indies. 3 ft. . . . .	.05
18	— Monstrosus . Very large and showy; from East Indies. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
19	— Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). An old favorite; beautiful yellow, scarlet, and green variegated leaves. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

ANAGALLIS. NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ*.

This is a class of beautiful trailing plants, that will be found highly ornamental for bedding purposes, as they bloom all the season. The *Anagallis* is also an old favorite for growing in greenhouses, presenting an extremely graceful appearance when cultivated in pots or vases. Hardy annuals.

20	Anagallis Grandiflora Eugenie . Beautiful light-blue, shaded from the centre to pure white. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10
21	— Garibaldii . Rich vermilion; rare. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10
22	— Memoria dell' Etna . New; large flowers, bright scarlet. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10
23	— Napoleon III. Rich crimson maroon. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10
24	— Philippii . Large; blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10
25	— Mixed (Indian varieties). Good . . . . .	.05
26	— Mixed (Large-flowered varieties). Very fine. . . . .	.10

ARGEMONE. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

Exceedingly showy, free-flowering border-plant, with large, poppy-like flowers; succeeding well in any common garden soil. Hardy annual.

27	Argemone Grandiflora . White. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
28	— Mexicanum . Yellow. 2 feet. . . . .	.05

ASTER. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective, of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. It is indispensable in every garden or pleasure-ground where an autumnal display is desired. For flower-beds it stands unrivalled.

The Aster may be divided into two grand sections, — French and German. The French, as improved by Truffaut, has flat petals, either reflexed or incurved, the former resembling the Chrysanthemum; whilst the latter, by turning its petals towards the centre of the flower, forms, when well grown, a perfect ball, and is best described by its resemblance to the Pæony. The German varieties are quilled; and the most perfect flowers are surrounded by a circle of flat or guard petals, as in the Hollyhock. The flowers of these are particularly admired for the exquisite symmetry of their form. The dwarf-bouquet varieties of this beautiful germ grow from nine to fifteen inches high, and are particularly adapted for small beds, edging, or for pot-culture. They often flower so profusely as entirely to hide their foliage. All the varieties delight in a rich light soil; and, in hot, dry weather, should be mulched with well-rotted manure, and frequently supplied with manure-water. This labor will be amply compensated by the increased size, beauty, and duration of the flowers. Half-hardy annuals.

29	Aster French Pæony Perfection . The greatest perfection in form, size, and fulness of flower, of the Pæony class. In this variety the petals are turned towards the centre, and a flower not quite in full bloom: resembles a ball; a beautiful variety of colors; mixed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet . . . . .	.10
30	— Truffaut's French Pæony-flowered . Grown by Truffaut, the celebrated florist of Versailles, France. Twenty colors, mixed . . . . .	.25
31	— Crown-flowered, or Cocardeau . The flowers of this variety have large white centres, surrounded by scarlet, carmine, violet, blue, and many other colors. Flower large and double; all colors, mixed . . . . .	.10
32	— Chinese . The variety most commonly grown. Mixed. . . . .	.05
33	— Original Chinese, with folded Petals . Mixed. The petals of this variety are folded in their length; the flowers are of an unusual size, from three to four inches in diameter; present the most striking colors of all Asters; plants tall . . . . .	.10
34	— German Dwarf . A fine variety, growing only $\frac{1}{2}$ foot high; flowers similar to the double-quilled: good form. Mixed . . . . .	.05
35	— Dwarf Bouquet Pyramidal . The flower of this variety, when well grown, forms a complete bouquet of itself. All colors, mixed . . . . .	.10
36	— Boltze's New Bouquet . These novel varieties grow about eight inches high, are very double, rich, and free-flowering; very fine for pots or beds . . . . .	.25

NO.		PRICE.
37	Aster Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered. A valuable late variety, coming in after many other varieties are gone. They grow very uniform in height, blooming so profusely as to completely hide the foliage; mixed . . .	.10
38	— Pyramidal. A very popular variety, growing very uniform in height and shape. The form of flower resembles an inverted pyramid. Some are quilled, others not; a fine mixture . . .	.10
39	— Globe-quilled. This is a fine variety. The flowers are formed in the shape of a half-ball. Mixed . . .	.10
40	— Giant Emperor. The flowers are very double, and of immense size. It does not flower so freely as many other varieties. In favorable cases it produces four to six flowers, of which the chief blossom is often four inches in diameter. Mixed . . .	.25
41	— Imbricated Pompon. One of the most pleasing styles; of pyramidal growth, with medium-sized flowers of the most perfect form, very double, and densely imbricated. Six colors mixed . . .	.10
42	— Porcupine, or Hedgehog. The flowers are composed of long, quilled, curious-looking petals: hence the name. Mixed . . .	.10
43	— Ranunculus-flowered. A small flowered variety, very double, imbricated, surrounded by a range of green leaves; valuable for bouquets. Finest mixed . . .	.10
44	— Rose-flowered. A class of great merit; robust growth, fine habit, and profuse bloomers. The flowers are as large as Pæony Asters, beautifully imbricated, of oval form, and very double. In habit, height of plant, and form of flower, intermediate between the tall Chrysanthemum and Pæony Perfection Asters; a favorite class. Ten colors. Mixed . . .	.25
45	— Reid's Improved. An improved variety taller than the preceding, and the finest of the quilled varieties . . .	.10
46	— Victoria. This beautiful kind forms a new class, allied to the Giant Emperor, but superior to that in habit of plant and form of flower. The plant is very robust, bearing itself without assistance of a stick, forming a handsomely-branched, compact bush, crowned with from ten to twenty large and smaller flowers, half of them of the size of the largest Giant Emperor Asters, which are of a beautiful globular form, regularly imbricated. Mixed colors . . .	.25
47	— Schiller. This variety, of new form, is splendid in its formation; each individual plant will make a show for itself; pyramidal; the leaves round, the stock regular and ornamental, the flowers splendid, double, and well set. 1½ feet in height. Mixed colors . . .	.25
48	— Giant Pæony Perfection. This new and fine variety was produced from the New Giant Emperor and Pæony Perfection. The flowers not only reach, but surpass, the enormous dimensions of the Giant Emperor Aster. They are, however dissimilar to the preceding; flowers perfectly double. Mixed . . .	.25

AUBERGINE (EGG PLANT). NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

The varieties enumerated are the eatable fruited kinds so extensively grown about our cities. The white and scarlet are sometimes grown in pots, and are very interesting, being covered in autumn with beautiful egg-shaped fruit. The scarlet variety is a great novelty. They succeed in a warm southern location. Half-hardy annuals.

49	Aubergine, White-fruited. From France. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
50	— Purple-fruited. Large; from France. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
51	— Scarlet-fruited. Very striking and handsome; from France. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
52	— Striped. New; very ornamental. From Gaudeloupe 1½ feet . . . . .	.10

BALSAM. NAT. ORD., *Balsaminaceæ*.

Magnificent conservatory or out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into ten or twelve inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command, and liberally supplied with inanure-water; for out-door decoration, the soil should be of the richest possible character. Tender annuals.

53	Balsams, Camellia-flowered, or Blotched. A beautiful collection of mixed colors; very double. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
54	— Improved Rose-flowered. A finely imbricated variety; flowers two inches in diameter; superb; twelve colors, mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	.25
55	— Rose-spotted. Six varieties, mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
56	— Chamois. New and rare. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

NO.		PRICE.
57	Balsam Aurora-colored. Very striking and beautiful. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
58	— Pale Yellow. Sweet-scented; fine. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
59	— Isabella. Pale rose, changing to yellow . . . . .	.10
60	— Smith's Prize. From a celebrated English collection; very fine . . . . .	.25



ROSE BALSAM (Natural size).



BALSAM SOLFERINO (Half natural size).

61	— Good Mixed . . . . .	.05
62	— Solferino. This is one of the best varieties of double Balsams, with fine white flowers, striped, stained, and spotted with crimson; very showy . . . . .	.50

NO.		PRICE.
72	Calendula Pongei , fl. pl. Double white, fine, 1 foot . . . . .	.10
73	— Ranunculoides . Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .	.05
74	— Officialis Superba . Golden orange, black eye, beautifully imbricated, .10	
75	— Sulphurea . New sulphur-colored pot marigold; very double and beautiful, .10	

CALLIRHOE. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this beautiful summer-flowering annual; from two to three feet in height, with green sub-digitate leaves and leafy stems, terminating in large paniced racemes of rich violet or purple crimson close-petalled flowers, with white centre, each from one to one and a half inches in width, and partially cupped; commences to bloom when about six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of its numerous attractive flowers throughout the summer and autumn, till hard frost, forming an elegant object for groups or beds.

- 76 **Callirhoe Pedata**. Rich violet-purple, with white eye, from N. America. 2 f. .10
 77 — **Verticillata**. A pretty creeper; flowers like C. Pedata, but double the size, .10

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

This genus is amongst the most showy, free-flowering, and beautiful of hardy annuals. The tall varieties are very effective in mixed borders and fronts of shrubberies; and the dwarf kinds, from their close, compact habit of growth, make fine bedding-plants, and are valuable for edgings; while the different varieties make very pretty ribbons. Hardy annuals.

- 78 **Calliopsis Bicolor Tinctoria**. A well-known favorite, the flowers having a dark-crimson, brown centre, with yellow rays. 2½ feet05
 79 — **Atropurpurea**. Yellow centre, surrounded by a circle of dark purple, beyond which, to the extremity of the petals, it is a fine red. 2 ft. . .10
 80 — **Cardiminifolia Hybrida**. Brilliant yellow; growth, pyramidal. 1½ f. .10
 81 — **Coronata**. Yellow; disk encircled with crimson spots; handsome. 1½ f. .05
 82 — **Drummondii**. Yellow, with crimson centre; fine; from Texas. 1½ ft. . .05
 83 — **Burridge's**. Flowers rich brown, tipped with orange. 2 feet. . .05

CAMPANULA. NAT. ORD., *Campanulaceæ*.

A genus of exceedingly beautiful flowers, all of which are characterized by the richness of their colors and the profusion of their bloom. The dwarf varieties are the most valuable for bedding-plants; while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden. For other varieties, see Perennials.

- 84 **Campanula Loreii**. Fine, with large, expanded blossoms, which continue to be produced in succession through the summer; will grow in almost any situation; should be well thinned, so that the plants will be eight or ten inches apart; desirable for edging, or bedding, *en masse*. Mixed colors. Half foot .05
 85 — **Pentagonia**. Will bloom beautifully in open ground; requires the same treatment as C. Loreii. Mixed colors. ¾ foot05
 86 — **Attica**. A charming Grecian annual, forming compact plants about one foot in diameter, covered with deep-blue bell-shaped flowers10



CANDYTUFT, VERY DWARF WHITE.



CELOSIA, COCCINEA PYRAMIDALIS.

NO.

PRICE.

CANDYTUFT. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

All the Candytufts are of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil or situation, and deserve to be cultivated more extensively in every flower-garden; very good for pot-culture. Hardy annuals.

87	Candytuft Fragnans (<i>Iberis odorata</i>). Flower white; pinnated foliage. 1 foot .	.05
88	— Crimson (<i>kermesina</i>). Bright and showy. 1 foot .	.05
89	— Purple (<i>purpurea</i>). A favorite variety. 1 foot .	.05
90	— Rocket (<i>coronaria</i>). Pure white; fine. 1 foot .	.05
91	— Rose (<i>rosea</i>). Rose-colored. 1 foot .	.05
92	— White (<i>amara</i>). One of the best. 1 foot .	.05
93	— Lilac . Dwarf variety; interesting for its small, bushy size .	.10
94	— Very Dwarf White . From 4 to 7 inches high, producing large compact bushes; finely cut leaves, which are, when the plant is in bloom, almost completely covered with a multitude of white flowers, sweet-scented .	.35

CATCHFLY (SILENE). NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceae*.

A showy, free-flowering plant, for beds, borders, or ribbons; succeeds in any garden soil. Hardy annual.

95	Catchfly Lobels . Red; from England. 1½ feet .	.05
96	— Alba . White; from England. 1½ feet .	.05

CENTRANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Valerianaceae*.

Very pretty, free-flowering, compact-growing plants; very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grows freely in any garden soil. Hardy annuals.

97	Centranthus Long-tubed (<i>Macrosiphon</i>). Rose-color; very pretty. 1 foot .	.05
98	— Alba . White variety of the above. 1 foot .	.05

CENTAUREA. NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

Very showy, free-flowering border-plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. Hardy annuals.

99	Centaurea, American . A large-growing species; flower pink. .	.10
100	— Depressa . Bright-blue, with deep-red centre. From Caucasus. 1 foot .	.10
101	— Cyanus (<i>Bachelor's Button</i>). Well-known, in great variety of colors. .	.05

CHÆNOSTOMA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceae*.

Compact little plants; pretty for rustic or rock work. Half-hardy annuals.

102	Chænostoma Fastigiatum . Rose-color. From Cape of Good Hope. ½ ft. .	.10
103	— Polyanthum . Lilac. From Cape of Good Hope. ½ foot .	.10

CHENOPODIUM. NAT. ORD., *Chenopodiaceae*.

104	Chenopodium Atriplicis . Flowers small, clustered, covered, as well as the young leaves and shoots, with a glittering, purple meal, which renders the plant very ornamental. Hardy annual. 3 feet .	.10
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CHRYSANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

The following are the tall, double-flowered annual Chrysanthemums, which, when well grown, are amongst the most showy and effective of summer-flowering border-plants. They are also very effective in large pots for placing about terraces. The dwarf kinds make showy bedding-plants.

105	Chrysanthemum Double-white . Extra fine hardy annual. From Sicily. 2 ft. .	.05
106	— Yellow . Extra fine hardy annual. From Sicily. 2 feet .	.05
107	— Tricolor . Yellow and white; very showy. From Barbary. 1 foot .	.05
108	— Burridgeanum . Crimson, with white centre. From Barbary. 1 foot .	.10
109	— Mixed . The above varieties mixed .	.05

CLARKIA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceae*.

A beautiful tribe of favorite plants, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances; and when planted in a rich soil, and properly attended to, they rank amongst the most effective of bedding-plants. Some of the new varieties are very good for pots, as well as the garden. Hardy annuals.

110	Clarkia Pulchella Grandiflora . Deep-rose. 1½ feet .	.05
111	— Alba . Pure white; fine .	.05

NO.			PRICE
112	Clarkia Pulchella Flore Pleno.	Rich magenta flower; double; a very important addition to the many pretty varieties of the genus. 1½ feet .	.10
113	—— Marginata.	Rosy-crimson, edged with pure white. 1½ feet .	.10
114	—— Integripetala.	Rosy-crimson flowers; large and handsome. 1½ feet .	.10
115	—— Tom Thumb.	Rose-purple; dwarf; bushy habit; fine for pots. ¾ ft. .	.10
116	—— Mixed.	Good; mixed . . . . .	.05
117	—— Extra Mixed.	Including double varieties . . . . .	.10



CLARKIA.

CLINTONIA. NAT. ORD., *Labeliaceæ*.

A pretty little plant, of neat, compact growth, with flowers resembling the Lobelia, and exceedingly beautiful; produces a fine effect in rustic baskets, rock-work, vases, boxes, or as an edging. Half-hardy annual.

118	Clintonia Pulchella.	Blue, yellow, and white; dwarf, and very pretty. ½ ft. .	.10
119	—— Atropurpurea Grandiflora.	Violet-purple; margined with white. .	.10
120	—— Azurea Grandiflora.	Azure, blue, yellow, and white centre. ½ foot .	.25

COLLINSIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

California annuals of great beauty; remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons. Hardy annuals.

121	Collinsia Bicolor.	Purple and white; beautiful. From Canada. 1 foot .	.05
122	—— Alba.	White; a charming variety. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
123	—— Grandiflora.	Blue, white, and lilac; beautiful. From Columbia . .	.05

COLLOMIA. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

124	Collomia Scarlet.	Flowers in clusters. From Chili. 1½ feet05
125	—— Grandiflora.	Saffron color. From North America. 1½ feet05

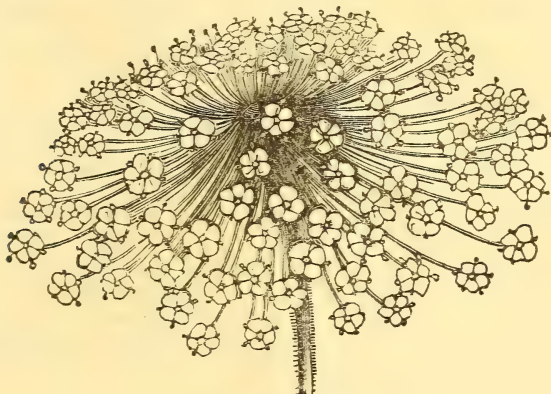
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PRICE

CONVOLVULUS. NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

A beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy class of plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich-colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed beds. Half-hardy annuals.

126	Convolvulus Minor Tricolor.	Rich violet-purple, with white centre; trailer.	.05
127	— Striped.	Blue; beautifully striped with white; trailer	.05
128	— Alba.	White; beautiful trailer	.05
129	— Flore Pleno.	A new double variety. From France	.10
130	— Monstrosus.	Deep violet-purple; extremely large, and handsome trailer	.10
131	— Subcæruleus.	Dove-color; trailer; very pretty. From Levant	.10
132	— Cantabricus Stellatus.	Beautiful pink, with pure white double star in the centre, and are produced in the greatest profusion. A splendid bedding-plant, and is exceedingly elegant in hanging-baskets	.25
133	— Mauritanicus.	A beautiful creeper, with silvery foliage, and lovely blue flowers; fine for hanging-baskets and rock-work	.25
134	— Mixed.	Good assortment of colors	.05
135	— Extra Mixed.	All the finest varieties.	.25



DIDISCUS CÆRULEA.

DIDISCUS. NAT. ORD., *Umbelliferae*.

136	Didiscus Cærulea.	Blue; a distinct and elegant plant. From Australia. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot	.10
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ERYSIMUM. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

Very showy, free-flowering, handsome hardy annuals; very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in any light, rich soil. Hardy annuals.

137	Erysimum Arkansanum.	Sulphur-yellow; very handsome. From N. A. 1½ ft.	.10
138	— Peroffskianum.	Orange; very showy. From Palestine. 1½ feet	.05

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

Annual plants, with showy flowers; natives of California; on which account, the first species introduced was called the California Poppy; exceedingly profuse, blossoming from June until frost. Hardy annual.

139	Eschscholtzia Californica.	Bright yellow; rich orange centre. From Calif. 1 ft.	.05
140	— Crocea.	Deep orange. From California	.05
141	— Alba.	White. From California	.05
142	— Tenuifolia.	Primrose, with orange centre; very compact. From Calif. ½ ft.	.05

EUCHARIDIUM. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

Exceedingly pretty, profuse-flowering, compact-growing plants, very effective for bedding, edging, or ribboning; succeeds in common soil. Hardy annuals.

143	Eucharidium Grandiflorum.	Deep rose-shaded pink. 1 foot	.10
144	— Album.	Pure white; beautiful	.10

NO.	EUTOCA. NAT. ORD., <i>Hydrophyllaceæ</i> .	PRICE.
	Showy, free-flowering plants, suitable for beds or mixed borders; succeeds in any light, rich soil. Hardy annuals.	
145	Eutoca. Finest mixed . . . . .	.10
	EUCNIDE. NAT. ORD., <i>Loasaceæ</i> .	
	A charming golden-blossomed plant; alike effective and showy in mixed borders or grown in pots for conservatory decoration. Half-hardy annual.	
146	Eucnide Bartonoides. Primrose; from Mexico . . . . .	.10
	EUPHORBIA. NAT. ORD., <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> .	
147	Euphorbia Variegata. Very pretty variegated foliaged plant. Tender annual . . . . .	.05
	FENZLIA. NAT. ORD., <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> .	
	A splendid, profuse-blooming, neat little plant of dwarf growth, very effective in small beds, vases, or rustic baskets or boxes for conservatory or window decoration; remains in flower the whole summer; thrives best in a light, rich soil.	
148	Fenzlia Dianthiflora. Rosy-lilac, crimson centre, with yellow anthers. Hardy annual. From California. 1½ feet . . . . .	.25
	FLOS ADONIS. NAT. ORD., <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .	
149	Flos Adonis. Handsome foliage, blood-red flowers; very pretty. Hardy annual . . . . .	.05
	GAURA. NAT. ORD., <i>Onagrarææ</i> .	
	A plant of light and graceful habit, with spikes of white and red-tinted flowers; a profuse bloomer. Half-hardy annual.	
150	Gaura Lindheimerii. Very pretty. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
	GILIA. NAT. ORD., <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> .	
	This is a very pleasing family of annuals; may be sown at any time, and will bloom in almost any situation. The flowers are disposed in panicles or clusters; and, from its neat growth, it is admirably adapted for culture in masses or detached patches. The three-colored variety is the prettiest. Hardy annual.	
151	Gilia Achilleæfolia. Lilac; from California. 1½ foot . . . . .	.10
152	— Alba. A very fine variety, with pure white flowers . . . . .	.10
153	— Laciniata. Distinct variety, blooming in corymbose form; blue. ¾ ft. . . . .	.25
154	— Tricolor. Yellow eye, surrounded by a purple ring bordered by pale blue . . . . .	.05
	GODETIA. NAT. ORD., <i>Onagraceæ</i> .	
	All the varieties of Godetia are well worth growing, and indeed no garden can be said to be complete without them: their profusion of bloom and delicate tints of color have long rendered them universal favorites.	
155	Godetia Alba. Pure white. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
156	— Lindleyana. Peach-lilac; carmine centre . . . . .	.05
157	— Rubicunda. Rosy-lilac, with ruby centre . . . . .	.05
158	— Splendens. Differing from the preceding; larger, brighter color . . . . .	.25
159	— The Bride. Cup-shaped blossom of pure white, with a broad and brilliant crimson ring at base of corolla . . . . .	.25
160	— Mixed. The above mixed; choice . . . . .	.25
161	— Mixed. Fine mixed . . . . .	.05
	GRAMMANTHES. NAT. ORD., <i>Crassulaceæ</i> .	
	A charming, profuse-flowering class of miniature plants, with beautiful star-shaped flowers, delighting in warm, sunny situations, and especially effective in rock-work, rustic baskets, or edging. Half-hardy annual.	
162	Grammanthes. Finest mixed, including the choicest sorts . . . . .	.25
	GYSOPHILA. NAT. ORD., <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .	
	A pretty, free-flowering, elegant little plant, best adapted for rustic rock-work and edging; succeeding in any garden soil. Hardy annuals.	
163	Gypsophila Elegans. Small, starry, purple and white flowers. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
164	— Rose-colored. A variety of the preceding, with rose-colored flowers. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
165	— Muralis. Neat and pretty; with small flowers, which cover the plant. ½ ft. . . . .	.10
	HAWKWEED. NAT. ORD., <i>Compositæ</i> .	
166	Hawkweed, Golden (<i>Crepis Barbatæ</i>). An old but beautiful annual, of the easiest culture; covered with flowers, the rays of light yellow finely contrasted with the brilliant purple-brown centre. 1 ft. . . . .	.05

NO.

PRICE.

HELIOPHILA. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

Very useful, pretty little plants for small beds or edgings, flowering very profusely, and remaining a long time in beauty. Half-hardy annuals.

- 167 *Heliophila*. Mixed; a good variety of colors10

HELIANTHUS (SUNFLOWER). NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

A splendid genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth, and the brilliancy and size of their noble flowers. Hardy annuals.

- 168 *Helianthus Arggrophyllus*. Yellow foliage; silky white. From S. Amer. 1 ft. .10
 169 — *Striatiflorus*, Fl. Pl. Flowers double; yellow, striped with chocolate-brown; fine; compact in their growth, with beautiful silvery foliage .10
 170 — *Californicus*, Fl. Pl. Very large and double; from California. 5 feet .10
 171 — *Green-centred*. Yellow; double, with conspicuous green centre. 4 feet .10
 172 — *Macrophyllus Giganteus* (Giant Sunflower). A very large-growing variety, with only one flower; from Africa. 10 feet .10

HIBISCUS. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceae*.

One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy tribes of plants cultivated. Whether the hardy sorts be planted in mixed or shrubby border, or the more tender varieties be grown for in-doors decoration, they are all alike characterized by the size and varied beautiful colors of their flowers.

- 173 *Hibiscus Africanus*. Cream-color; rich-brown centre. Hardy annual. 1½ ft. .05

ICE-PLANT. NAT. ORD., *Ficoidiaceae*.

A most singular, trailing plant, with thick fleshy leaves that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice; very ornamental for rock-work, or mixing with other plants in conservatory or flower-garden.

- 174 *Ice-Plant*. From Greece. Half-hardy annual05

IMPATIENS. NAT. ORD., *Balsaminaceae*.

Handsome, showy border-plant; succeeds in light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual.

- 175 *Impatiens Glanduligera*. Yellow and crimson; from East Indies . . .10

JACOBEE (SENECIO). NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

A useful and exceedingly showy class of gay-colored profuse-blooming plants, of the easiest culture; remarkably effective in beds or ribbons. Hardy annual.

- 176 *Jacoea*. Double. Finest, mixed. 8 colors10
 177 — *New Dwarf Variety*. Compact habit; fine for pots or beds. Double. ½ ft. .25

LARKSPUR (DELPHINUM). NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceae*.

One of the generally cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness with an endless variety of colors, all of which are extremely beautiful and pleasing. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion; and the plants, in beds, masses, or ribbons, are strikingly effective: indeed, few plants are so generally useful and valuable for their decorative qualities, either in the garden or when cut for vases. The great difficulty has hitherto been the procuring of seeds which would yield double flowers. To this object we have given special attention, and now offer seed saved only from such varieties as are really to be depended upon, and worthy of a place in every garden. For the guidance of amateurs, we may simply notice that the stock-flowered Larkspur is of the same habit as the old Dwarf Rocket, but has longer spikes, and much larger and more double flowers; the tall stock-flowered variety is the same style as the branching, but with more compact spikes, and larger and more double flowers. The tall-growing varieties scattered in shrubby-borders produce a charming effect when backed by green foliage of the shrubs. Hardy annuals.

- 178 *Larkspur Dwarf Rocket*. A fine mixture; saved from a fine collection. 1 ft. .05
 179 — *Tall Rocket*. Same as preceding, except being taller. 2½ feet . . .05
 180 — *Hyacinth-flowered*. Finest mixed05
 181 — *Dwarf Stock-flowered*. A desirable variety; saved from a beautiful collection05
 182 — *Tall Stock-flowered*. Mixed; very fine05
 183 — *Pyramidal*. Mixed; a splendid mixture05
 184 — *Tricolor Elegans*. Beautifully striped10
 185 — *German Branching*. A good variety colors05

NO.		PRICE.
205	Lupins Affinis. Blue, white, and purple; pretty. From California. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05
206	— Alba-coccineus. Rosy-red; apex pure white. Showy . . . . .	.25
207	— Hybridus Insignis. Purple, white, and yellow. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

MALOPE. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

Handsome plants of branching habit, producing their large flower in great profusion; very effective in mixed borders. Hardy annuals.

208	Malope Grandiflora. Dark crimson. From Barbary. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
209	— Alba. White. From Barbary. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

MARIGOLD. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

All features considered, it is questionable whether any genus of plants amongst annuals can vie with either the French or African Marigolds in their glowing colors, and their elegantly lobed leaves, of the richest green tint, and, above all, in their almost unequalled and sole adaptation for summer and late autumn decoration in the flower-garden, retaining their verdant beauty and gorgeous colors, undimmed and undiminished, to the very verge of winter. No feature in their habit of growth is in excess, either in leaf or flower, but admirably balanced for effect; neat, compact, and beautiful; of the easiest culture. Half-hardy annuals.

210	Marigold African (<i>Tagetes erecta</i>). Lemon-color. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
211	— Orange-color. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
212	— French (<i>T. patula</i>). New, orange. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
213	— Superb Striped. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
214	— Superb Mixed. Saved only from selected double flowers . . . . .	.10
215	— Garden Superb. Large double orange flowers; very double . . . . .	.05
216	— Cape (<i>Calendula Pluvialis</i>). Purple and white. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05

MARVEL OF PERU. NAT. ORD., *Nyctaginiaceæ*.

217	Marvel of Peru. Splendid varieties mixed, including all the finest sorts; very picturesque and diversified colors, finely contrasted with its dark-green, glossy foliage, and densely-branching habit; blooming throughout the summer and autumn months. 2 feet05
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MALVA, OR MALLOWS. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

Showy, free-flowering plants; succeeding in any garden-soil. Hardy annuals.

218	Malva Capensis. Mixed colors05
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MACHÆRANTHERA TANACETIFOLIA (one-fifth natural size).

MACHÆRANTHERA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A pretty little dwarf free-flowering plant; flowers resembling Michaelmas Daisy. Hardy annual.

219	Machæranthera Tanacetifolia. Blush-purple, with golden-yellow centre. 1ft.25
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NO.

PRICE.

MARTYNIA (UNICORN PLANT). NAT. ORD., *Pedaliaceæ*.

Handsome tropical annuals, remarkable for the size of their flower compared with their leaves; requires a light rich soil, and a warm situation. The young fruit, or seed-pods, are considered fine for pickling. Tender annual.

- 220 *Martynia Fragrans* (sweet-scented). Purple. From Mexico. 2 feet05
 221 — *Mixed*. A fine collection10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD., *Ficoideæ*.

A brilliant and profuse-flowering tribe of extremely pretty dwarf-growing plants; strikingly effective in beds, edging, rock-work, rustic baskets or vases, in warm, sunny situations; also for in-door decoration if grown in pots, boxes, or pans. Succeeds best in dry loamy soil. Half-hardy annual.

- 222 *Mesembryanthemum*. Finest mixed10

MIMOSA (SENSITIVE PLANT). NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

- 223 *Mimosa Pudica*. Grown as a curiosity, being so sensitive that the leaves close up by being slightly touched. Suitable for pots or open border. 1 ft.05

MIGNONETTE. NAT. ORD., *Resedaceæ*.

A well-known fragrant favorite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre. If thinned out immediately the plants are large enough, they will grow stronger, and produce larger spikes. Hardy annuals.

- 224 *Mignonette* (*Reseda Odorata*). Well-known sweet-scented. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (25 per oz.) . . .05
 225 — *Grandiflora*. Large-flowered variety. From Barbary. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot05
 226 — *Arborea* (Tree). Fine foliage. 2 feet10

MOORING BRIDE. (See Scabious.)**NASTURTIUM** (*TROPÆOLUM MAJUS*). NAT. ORD., *Tropæolaceæ*.

This is a well-known ornamental annual, of easy cultivation. It flowers best in a light soil. It looks well, trained to a trellis or over a wall. The flowers are rich orange, shaded with crimson and various colors. The variety with crimson or blood-colored flowers makes a fine contrast with orange. The seeds are used as a substitute for capers, and the flowers eaten as salads. Half-hardy annuals.

- 227 *Nasturtium Carneum*. Flesh-color. 10 feet05
 228 — *Majus*. Bright-orange. 10 feet05
 229 — *Atrosanguineum*. Dark-crimson. 10 feet05
 230 — *Shillingii*. Spotted-yellow, with dark spots on each petal. 10 feet . . .10
 231 — *Scheuermanni*. Straw-color, striped with brown; fine05

(The above are all tall varieties.)

NASTURTIUM (*TROPÆOLUM MINOR*). NAT. ORD., *Tropæolaceæ*.

The dwarf improved varieties of the *Nasturtium* are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites for bedding, massing, or ribboning, and rank with the Geranium, Verbena, and Calceolaria. Their close compact growth, rich-colored flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding-plants. The Tom-Thumb varieties are distinguished favorites. Half-hardy annuals.

- 232 *Nasturtium Dwarf Crimson*. Very fine for groups. 1 foot05
 233 — — *Scarlet*. Brilliant. 1 foot05
 234 — — *Spotted*. Yellow, with dark spots. 1 foot05
 235 — *Tom Thumb, Scarlet*. Dwarf and compact; as rich in color and as effective as the Tom-Thumb Geraniums; fine for pots or vases. 1 foot. .10
 236 — — — *Yellow*. Similar to the last, with yellow flowers. 1 foot . . .10
 237 — — — *Beauty*. Yellow, blotched with crimson; fine. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet . . .10
 238 — — — *Crystal-palace Gem*. A new sulphur-color, spotted with maroon; a splendid bedding variety. 1 foot10
 239 — — — *Pearl*. Creamy-white; a fine variety10
 240 — — — *Rose*. An entirely new color; habits similar to scarlet Tom-Thumb *Nasturtium*; color same as Trentham Rose Geranium25

NEMESIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Exceedingly pretty and profuse-blooming plants. *Nemesia Compacta* and *Alba* should be grown in every garden. Half-hardy annual.

- 241 *Nemesia*. Finest mixed10



NICOTIANA MACROPHYLLA GIGANTEA.

NO. PRICE.

NICOTIANA (TOBACCO-PLANT). NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

Strong-growing, fine-foliaged plants; effective for large shrubby borders, and the leaves of some varieties are valuable for fumigating purposes. Tender annuals.

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|-----|---|-----|
| 242 | Nicotiana. Finest mixed | .10 |
| 243 | — Macrophylla Var. Gigantea. Purple-flowered. It grows six to eight feet high; and the plants are crowned with immense bunches or corymbs of large purple flowers. The general habit of the plant, its huge foliage, and stately aspect, give it the advantage over most other ornamental-leaved plants, for lawns or groups in the flower-garden | .25 |

NIGELLA (LOVE-IN-A-MIST). NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

A genus of very interesting, compact-growing, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed-pods. From the extraordinary motion manifested by the stamens, this genus has received the above singular names. Hardy annual.

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| 244 | Nigella Damascena. Blue; fine. 1½ feet | .05 |
| 245 | — Nana. A double variety; flowers blue and white. 1 foot | .05 |
| 246 | — Hispanica. Blue; very showy. 1½ foot | .05 |
| 247 | — Alba. Pure white. 1½ foot | .05 |

NEMOPHILA. NAT. ORD., *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

This is, perhaps, the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing hardy annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact, and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colors the most strikingly beautiful, so that, ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style in which the fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking. They are also very useful for pot-culture.

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| 248 | Nemophila Atomaria. White, with blue spots. 1 foot | .05 |
| 249 | — Oculata. Light-blue, blotched with black; fine. 1 foot | .10 |

NO.			PRICE.
250	Nemophila Discoidalis.	Black, with white edge . . . . .	.05
251	— Insignis.	Bright-blue . . . . .	.05
252	— Alba.	White. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
253	— Maculata.	White; large purple spots. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
254	— Variegata.	White, veined with lilac, and blotched with violet; foliage finely variegated; very effective. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
255	— Good Mixed.	. . . . .	.05



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.

NOLANA. NAT. ORD., *Nolanaceæ*.

Very pretty trailing-plants, after the character of the *Convolvulus Minor*; fine for rock-work, hanging-baskets, old stumps, &c. Hardy annuals.

256	Nolana Atriplicifolia.	Blue, violet, and yellow; from Peru. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. . . . .	.05
257	— Alba.	White; yellow centre . . . . .	.05
258	— Subcœrulea.	A fine variety, with mauve-colored flowers . . . . .	.10
259	— Prostrata.	Fine blue, streaked with black; from Peru . . . . .	.05

ENOTHERA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

A magnificent genus; one of the most useful and beautiful, either for beds, borders, edgings, or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering, with superb spikes of large flowers. Half-hardy annuals.

260	Enothera Acaulis.	A large-flowered variety, with silvery-white blossoms . . . . .	.10
261	— Biennis Hirsutissima.	Crimson-orange; from California. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
262	— Bistorta Veitchii Grandiflora.	Pure yellow; crimson spotted. 1 ft. . . . .	.10
263	— Drummondii Nana Nova.	Dwarf; bright yellow; from Texas. 1 ft. . . . .	.10

OXYURA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

264	Oxyura Chrysanthemoides.	A showy, free-flowering plant, with beautiful fringed flowers; golden-yellow; from California05
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NO. **PALAFoxia.** NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*. PRICE.

This new Texas plant is one of the finest of recent acquisitions. It is much dwarfer and more branching than *Palafoxia Texana*; and the flowers, which have very much broader florets, are larger, and of a bright rosy-crimson color, with a dark centre. It is an annual, and will flourish finely in light and dry soils, and blooms throughout the summer.

- 265 *Palafoxia Hookeriana*. Rosy-crimson, with dark centre25

PEAS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

The Sweet Peas are among the most popular annuals which enrich the flower garden. They may be planted and trained on sticks the same as common peas; or they may be sowed along the sides of fences, forming a highly ornamental covering: in any situation, they are always admired. Hardy annuals.

- 266 Sweet Peas, **Black**. From Ceylon. 6 feet05
 267 ——— **White**. From Ceylon. 6 feet05
 268 ——— **Purple**. From Ceylon. 6 feet05
 269 ——— **Painted Lady**. From Ceylon. 6 feet05
 270 ——— **Scarlet**. From Ceylon. 6 feet05
 271 ——— **Scarlet Striped**. From Ceylon. 6 feet05
 272 ——— **Mixed**. The above mixed05
 273 ——— **Everlasting**. (See *Lathyrus*.)05
 274 ——— **Lord Anson's**. Light-blue. 1½ feet05
 275 ——— **Tangier**. Scarlet; from Barbary05
 276 ——— **Scarlet Invincible**. Beautiful new variety; flowers intense scarlet . .10

PERILLA. NAT. ORD., *Labiata*.

Among the recent introductions of ornamental-foliaged plants for flower-garden decoration, the *Perilla* deserves a more than ordinary share of attention. Its habit of growth is neat and shrubby, whilst its foliage is a deep mulberry or blackish purple, and forms a fine contrast to the silvery foliage of *Cineraria Maritima*, or the lively green of other plants. Half-hardy annuals.

- 277 *Perilla Nankinensis*. Leaves, a deep mulberry or purplish-black. 2 feet . .05

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

This magnificent genus of plants is unrivalled for richness and brilliancy of colors, profuse and duration of blooming. They are unsurpassed for bedding or pot-culture, and produce a splendid effect in mixed borders. No garden should be without these beautiful plants. Succeeds best in light rich soil. Hardy annuals.

- 278 *Phlox Drummondii Alba*. White10
 279 ——— **Oculata**. Pure white, with purple eye10
 280 ——— **Marmorata**. Marbled10
 281 ——— **Louis Napoleon**. Dark crimson10
 282 ——— **Leopoldii**. Purple; white eye10
 283 ——— **Queen Victoria**. Violet; white eye10
 284 ——— **Purpurea**. Deep purple10
 285 ——— **Chamois Rose**. Delicate rose10
 286 ——— **Coccinea**. Pure deep scarlet10
 287 ——— **Striata**. Scarlet, striped with white10
 288 ——— **Variabilis**. Light-blue marbled10
 289 ——— **Heynholdii**. The New True Scarlet Phlox (Benary). There is already in our gardens a bright variety of much value, known under the name of *P. scarlet*; but its flowers, though of a very brilliant color, are far from being the true scarlet, and only of a dark-crimson tint . .50
 290 ——— **Good Mixed**05
 291 ——— **Finest Mixed**. Including all the best varieties10

PODOLEPIS. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A genus of pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in a light, rich soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy annuals.

- 292 *Podolepis*. Finest mixed10

PORTULACA. NAT. ORD., *Portulacæ*.

In praise of these charming flowers it is impossible to speak too highly; and it may be safely affirmed that a garden without them is devoid of its brightest orna-

NO.		PRICE.
	ments; for the <i>Portulacas</i> are unsurpassed for brilliancy and richness of color. They are adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases, or rock-work. The plants should stand at least eight inches distant from each other. Half-hardy annuals.	
293	<i>Portulaca Splendens</i> . Rich crimson; showy. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
294	— <i>Thellusonii</i> . Splendid scarlet. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
295	— <i>Aurea</i> . Yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
296	— <i>Alba</i> . A pure white; fine. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
297	— <i>Thorburnii</i> . Deep orange. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
298	— <i>Caryophylloides</i> . Carnation striped; white and crimson; superb. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.10
299	— <i>Finest Mixed</i> , above varieties . . . . .	.10
300	— <i>Grandiflora Flore Pleno</i> . Saved from double-flowering plants, reproducing a large proportion of double, in white, blood-red, purple, &c., resembling roses; one of the finest new plants introduced for a long time.	.25



DOUBLE PORTULACA.

POPPY. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

A tribe of remarkably showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich and effective display in large mixed borders, in shrubberies, or select plantations; grows freely in any soil. Hardy annuals.

301	Poppy, Carnation (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>). Finest mixed; double. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
302	— <i>Pæony-flowered</i> . Fine mixed; double . . . . .	.05
303	— <i>Ranunculus</i> . Double mixed . . . . .	.05

PRINCE'S FEATHER. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

Ornamental plants, with elegant plumes of rich-colored flowers; succeeds well in any good garden-soil. Hardy annuals.

304	Prince's Feather (<i>Amaranthus</i>). Large-flowered; crimson. From Nepaul. 2 ft.	.05
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RICINUS (CASTOR-OIL BEAN). *Euphorbiaceæ*.

A magnificent and highly ornamental genus. The picturesque foliage and stately growth, combined with brilliant-colored fruit, of the new varieties, impart to select plantations, shrubberies, and mixed-flower borders, quite an Oriental aspect. In the gardens round Paris, they form one of the principal features of

NO.		PRICE.
	attraction; and if planted out and grown as single specimens on our lawns and pleasure-grounds, as an ornamental foliaged plant. Half-hardy annuals.	
305	Ricinus Africanus Hybridus. Rose-colored hybrid; very handsome. 7 feet.	.25
306	— Giganteus. Plant and leaves of enormous size; new. 12 feet . . .	.25
307	— Major (Castor-oil Bean). Very ornamental foliage. 6 to 8 feet . . .	.05
308	— Sanguineus. A very stately-growing plant, with large and highly ornamental foliage of Oriental aspect, with clusters of red fruit. 6 feet . . .	.10
309	— Sanguineus Tricolor. This effective species has its stems and leaves colored green, brown, and red. 7 feet . . .	.10
310	— Braziliensis. Rich green fruit. From Brazil . . .	.10
311	— Obermannii. Deep red; fine. From Africa. 8 feet . . .	.10

ROSE, AFRICAN. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

- 312 — **Rose, African, Mixed** (*Papaver rhæas*). A beautiful annual, of the easiest culture, producing double, semi-double, and single flowers, all handsome, sporting in a thousand different varieties of scarlet, crimson, purple, pink, white, variegated, and parti-colored. 1½ feet05

RUDBECKIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Fine large flowers, with broad streaks of fine yellow, marked with a lively stripe of purple at the base; a prominent disk of deep brown. Very showy.

- 313 **Rudbeckia Amplexicaulis.** Hardy annual. 2½ feet05

SABBATIA. NAT. ORD., *Gentianææ*.

- 314 **Sabbatia Campestris.** A very pretty tender annual, with rose-colored flowers; yellow eye. From Texas. ½ foot25

SALPIGLOSSIS. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Salpiglossis are beautiful annuals, with very picturesque and richly colored, erect-lobed, funnel-shaped blossoms; colors beautifully marbled, purple, scarlet, crimson, clear yellow, and buff, with elegant shades of blue. The new dwarf varieties form a very desirable section of this pleasing flower. Half-hardy annual.

- 315 **Salpiglossis.** Fine mixed10
316 — **Dwarf Varieties.** Mixed25

SALVIA. NAT. ORD., *Labiataæ*.

Strikingly ornamental plants for conservatory and out-door decoration, growing freely in any light rich soil, and producing a magnificent effect in beds, ribbons, or edgings, where their beautiful spikes of bloom are produced in the greatest profusion. They all bloom the first season from seed. Half-hardy annual.

- 317 **Salvia Coccinea.** Small scarlet flowers, pretty for beds. From S. Amer. 2 ft. .10
318 — — **Splendens.** A fine scarlet variety. From South America. 2 feet . .10
319 — **Pumila.** Dark-red; compact and handsome; fine for bedding. 1½ feet . .10
320 — **Romeriana.** Deep crimson; fine. 2 feet10
(Other varieties, see Perennials.)

SAPONARIA. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

One of the best and longest-blooming of all dwarf annuals, producing masses of minute cross-shaped blossoms: admirable for bedding.

- 321 **Saponaria.** Finest mixed10

SCABIOUS (MOURNING BRIDE). NAT. ORD., *Dipsacææ*.

A hardy, ornamental plant, suitable for borders. It may be sown at any time in May, and will produce its flowers from July to October. There is a great variety in the flowers of different plants: some of them are almost black, others a dark puce-purple, and various shades, down to lilac. Hardy annuals.

- 322 **Scabiosa Atropurpurea.** A mixture of the finest dark colors. 2 feet . . .05
323 — **New Dwarf.** Mixed; very fine. 1 foot05
324 — **Candidissima.** Pure white; very desirable. 1 foot05
325 — **Starry.** Blooms of this, if picked early, well adapted for winter bouquets. .25
326 — **Nana Fl. Pl. Varieties.** The flowers, which have all the beautiful varieties of colors of this tribe, are perfectly double, and form round, globular heads; the petals are shorter. Dwarfier and more compact habit than the old varieties25

NO.	SCHIZANTHUS. NAT. ORD., <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .	PRICE.
	Elegant slender-branched annuals, with very conspicuous lobed or cut-petalled flowers of white, lilac, purple, and rich red, orange, and violet-crimson spots and marks, very picturesquely blended; well adapted for either garden or pot culture. For winter flowering, they should be sown in August. Half-hardy annuals.	
327	Schizanthus Grandiflorus Occulatus. Various shades, with blue centre .	.10
328	— Humilis. Lilac and crimson. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot . . . . .	.05
329	— Pinnatus. Pinnate-leaved, rosy-purple, and yellow-spotted; pretty. 1 ft. .	.05
330	— Priestii. Pure white. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
331	— Retusus. Deep rose and orange-crimson tip; fine. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet . . . . .	.05
332	— Alba. White, crimson-tip; superb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet . . . . .	.05
333	— Good Mixed. . . . . .	.05
334	— Finest Mixed. Including all best varieties . . . . .	.10

SILENE, or CATCHFLY. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Among the tribe of Silenes will be found some of the brightest ornaments of the flower-garden, either in respect to brilliancy of color, or length of duration in bloom; fine for beds, borders, or ribbons. Hardy annuals.

335	Silene Pseudo Atocion. Rosy-pink flower, with white centre; free-blooming.	.05
336	— Rubella. Red; from Portugal. 1 foot . . . . .	.05
337	— Alba. White; fine. 1 foot . . . . .	.05



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS (new acubie .

SANVITALIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Pretty dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, suitable for small beds, rock-work, or edgings; continuing in bloom during the summer and autumn months; thriving best in light rich soil. Hardy annuals.

338	Sanvitalia Procumbens. Rich brown and yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10
339	— New Double. A beautiful acquisition, with double flower, like pom-pone Chrysanthemum; very dwarf, and undoubtedly one of the finest yellow plants; suited for beds and masses. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10

SPHENOGYNE. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A very showy, free-flowering plant; very effective for beds, mixed borders, edging, or ribbons. Hardy annual.

340	Sphenogyne Speciosa. Bright yellow; black centre; from S. Am. 1 foot .	.05
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NO.

PRICE.

SPRAGUEA. NAT. ORD., *Portulacææ*.

A charming plant, resembling the Calandrina, with *Amaranthus*-like flowers; extremely graceful and beautiful; very effective as an edging, and valuable for rock-work; delighting in a rich loamy soil. Half-hardy annual.

- 341 *Spraguea Umbellata*.** White, shaded and spotted with purple; from Cal. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. .25

STOCKS. (TEN-WEEKS). NAT. ORD., *Cruciferaæ*.

The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful, and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, or ribboning, it is unsurpassed, either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion of bloom.

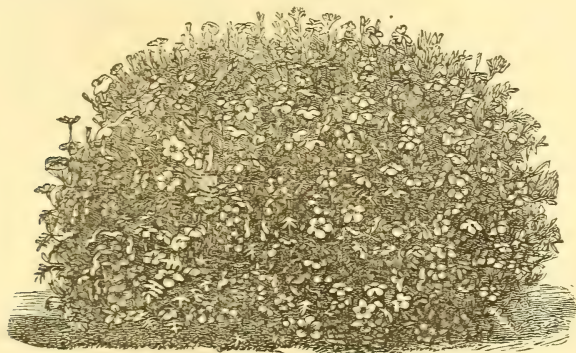
The Ten-week Stock is the most universally cultivated, and usually blooms ten to twelve weeks after being sown. They grow from six to fifteen inches high, and when cultivated in rich soil, and occasionally watered with weak guano-water, throw out an immense quantity of lateral spikes of bloom, so that each plant forms a perfect bouquet; and it would, indeed, be difficult to surpass the grand effect produced in beds or ribbons by these exquisite gems.

- 342 *Stocks, New Large-flowered Pyramidal*.** The most popular stock in cultivation; very choice; received from one of the most celebrated florists in Germany. Twenty brightest and most distinct colors mixed25
- 343 ——— *Good Mixed*.** A great variety of colors05
- 344 ——— *Pure White***10
- 345 ——— *Scarlet***10
- 346 ——— *Purple***10
- 347 ——— *Carmine***10
- 348 ——— *New Hybrid*.** Mixed between the rough and smooth-leaved varieties .10
- 349 ——— *Dwarf German*** (from pot-plants). One of the finest. Mixed . .10
- 350 ——— *Miniature*.** Dwarf; 4 inches high; fine for edging; finest mixed .10
- 351 ——— *Giant, or Tree*.** A very valuable acquisition, by its large flowers being from one and a half to two inches in diameter; height of plants two to two and a half feet; unsurpassed for bedding purposes. Mixed . . .25

SULTAN. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Handsome border annual, of easy culture: native of Persia, with fragrant flowers from July to September.

- 352 *Sultan Sweet*.** Yellow, purple and white, mixed05



TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA (full-grown plant, reduced to one-tenth its natural size).

TAGETES. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Elegant free-flowering plants, with pretty foliage; very effective in mixed borders; succeeds best in a light rich soil. Half-hardy annuals.

- 353 *Tagetes Signata Pumila*.** (See cut.) An elegant new dwarf variety, about one foot high; and, when full grown, the plant will measure two feet in diameter, forming a beautiful compact bush, completely covered with flowers, and continuing in bloom until hard frost sets in10



TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA (full size of flower).

NO.

PRICE.

VENIDIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

An exceedingly showy plant, with large, handsome flower, having a very gay appearance in beds or borders; thrives best in turfy loam. Half-hardy annual.

- 354 Venidium Calendulaceum.** Deep orange; rich brown centre. 1 foot . . .10

VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS. NAT. ORD., *Campanulacæ*.

A free-flowering, pretty little plant, of nice habit of growth, especially adapted for beds, ribbons, or edgings; grows well in any garden soil. Hardy annual.

- 355 Venus's Looking-Glass** (*Campanula*). Finest mixed; from south of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft .05

VISCARIA (ROSE OF HEAVEN). NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllacæ*.

A genus of remarkably pretty, profuse-flowering plants, producing a striking effect in beds, ribbons, or mixed borders. Hardy annuals.

- 356 Viscaria. Finest Mixed**10
357 — Good Mixed05

WHITLAVIA. NAT. ORD., *Hydrophyllacæ*.

A very handsome free-flowering plant, suitable for beds and borders; from California. Hardy annual.

- 358 Whitlavia Grandiflora.** Violet-blue. 1 foot05

ZINNIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A grand genus of autumn-flowering plants, combining the greatest richness and diversity of color with unequalled profusion and duration of bloom.

Among the novelties of recent introduction, the New Double Zinnia has proved a most important acquisition. Its splendid double flowers rival, in beauty, size, and form, moderate-size dahlias.

- 359 Zinnia Elegans.** Mixed. 2 feet05
360 — Double. The seed we offer was saved only from the finest double flowers, and will produce a large percentage of double-flowering plants. Mixed .10
361 — Mexicana. It is a neat dwarf plant, of compact habit, scarcely one foot high, much branched. It is offered in some lists under the name of Zinnia Haageana, and also Aurea and Sanvitalia Mexicana10



DOUBLE ZINNIA.

NO.	ZEA. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	PRICE.
	One of the most valuable acquisitions. Among ornamental-foliaged plants of rapid growth and immediate effect, the new Striped Japanese Maize holds the most conspicuous place. It is a native of Japan. It appears to be a variety of Maize, but differs in many respects from our common Indian Corn. It grows from five to six feet high, and has alternate foliage; the foliage is about four feet long, and two or three inches wide. The variegation does not show itself until the fourth or fifth leaf.	
362	Zea, or Striped Japanese Maize. . . . .	.10

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS FLOWERING FIRST AND SECOND SEASON.

	ABRONIA. NAT. ORD., <i>Nyctaginiacæ</i> .	
	This beautiful plant is a native of the Rocky-Mountain country, and can hardly be surpassed for beauty and elegance. It is a hardy perennial, of trailing habit, sending up immense numbers of flowers of a pure white color, in clusters resembling the Snowball. It opens its flowers, which possess a delightful fragrance, towards evening. In bloom from June to September.	
363	Abronia Fragrans. Pure white . . . . .	.25
	ACHILLEA. NAT. ORD., <i>Compositæ</i> .	
	Belonging to the genus known under the name of Milfoil. Hardy perennial.	
364	Achillea Filipendula. Yellow; from Caspian Sea. 5 feet . . . . .	.10
	ACONITUM (MONKSHOOD). NAT. ORD., <i>Ranunculacæ</i> .	
	A common border-plant, commonly known as Monkshood, growing freely in any situation. Hardy perennial; from Europe.	
365	Aconitum Napellis. Mixed, blue and white. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

NO.

PRICE.

ACANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Acanthaceæ*.

These deserve a place in every collection, from their stately appearance, and the legend of their leaves having given the first idea of the capital of the Corinthian order of architecture. They require a good sandy loam. Hardy perennials.

- 366 Acanthus Mollis.** White. From Italy. 3 feet05

AGROSTEMMA (ROSE CAMPION). NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Are perfectly hardy, very easily raised from seeds, and will well repay the little care they require. The flowers are produced on long stems, blooming freely throughout the season. Hardy perennial. For annual varieties, see *Viscaria*.

- 367 Agrostemma.** Fine mixed; purple and white05

ALSTRÆMERIA. NAT. ORD., *Amaryllidaceæ*.

This is a genus of tuberous-rooted plants, with beautiful flowers; requiring to be grown in a sheltered position to have them in perfection. Half-hardy perennials.

- 368 Alstræmeria Van Houtte.** Finest hybrids. 1½ feet25

ALYSSUM. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

One of the most useful, free-flowering little plants, either for growing in pots, on rock-work, or the open border. Hardy perennials.

- 369 Alyssum Argenteum.** Yellow, silvery foliage; from Switzerland. 1 foot . .05

- 370 — Saxatile.** Yellow; very showy. 1 foot05

- 371 — Wiersbeckii.** White and yellow10

ANCHUSA. NAT. ORD., *Boragaceæ*.

Coarse-growing plants, natives of the south of Europe, remarkable for their intensely blue flowers. Hardy perennials.

- 372 Anchusa Arvalis.** Blue. 2 feet05

ANEMONE. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

All the plants belonging to this genus are beautiful, and well deserving of cultivation; succeed well in any light soil. Hardy perennials.

- 373 Anemone Coronaria.** Mixed from selected flowers. ½ foot10

- 374 — Pulsatilla** (Pasque Flower). Violet10

- 375 — Species Nova Pontica.** Described as a very beautiful alpine plant; native of the subalpine regions of the Pontic Mountains25

- 376 — Japonica Honorine Jobert.** Effective, with large pure white flowers . .25

ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON). NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Snapdragon, or Antirrhinum, is one of our most showy and useful border plants. Amongst the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely shaped flowers, of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats; will bloom the first season from seed, and are very effective in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy perennials.

- 377 Antirrhinum Majus Album.** Pure white. 2 feet10

- 378 — — Brilliant.** Crimson and white. 2 feet10

- 379 — — Delila.** Carmine, white throat. 2 feet10

- 380 — — Firefly.** Orange, scarlet, and white. 2 feet10

- 381 — — Galathea.** Crimson, yellow and white. 2 feet10

- 382 — — Henry IV.** Bright cinnamon. 2 feet10

- 383 — — Papilionaceum.** Bright scarlet and white; splendid. 2 feet . .10

- 384 — — Variëgata.** Beautiful, striped. 2 feet10

- 385 — — Nanum Album.** Dwarf; pure white. 1 foot10

- 386 — — Aureum Striatum.** Striped. 1 foot10

- 387 — — Kermesina Splendens.** Crimson. 1 foot10

- 388 — — Delila.** Carmine and yellow, with white throat. 1 foot . . .10

- 389 — — Firefly.** Orange, scarlet, and yellow. 1 foot10

- 390 — — Extra fine, mixed**10

- 391 — — Good, mixed**05

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE). NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

This pretty and interestingly varied genus of plants scarcely meets with the amount of appreciation it deserves; it is an extremely showy and ornamental early summer-flowering herbaceous plant, combining the most curious forms with the most beautiful and striking colors; succeeds in any garden-soil. Hardy perennials.



AQUILEGIA GLANDULOSA.

NO.		PRICE.
392	Aquilegia Alba Pleno. New; double, white, fine . . . . .	.25
393	— Caryophylloides. White, striped with reddish crimson, Beautiful double, .	.25
394	— Formosa. Double; crimson and orange. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
395	— Rosea. Beautiful rose-color; double. 2 feet . . . . .	.25
396	— Rubro. Fine, crimson; double. 1½ feet . . . . .	.25
397	— Glandulosa. Blue and white. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
398	— Siberica. Violet; double. 1 foot . . . . .	.25
399	— Skinnerii. Scarlet and yellow; very beautiful; from Guatemala. 1½ feet .	.10
400	— Finest Mixed . . . . .	.25
401	— Good Mixed . . . . .	.05

ARABIS. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

An exceedingly early spring-flowering plant, contrasting beautifully in ribbons with the yellow Alyssum; valuable for rock-work, edging, &c., succeeding well in any good garden soil. Hardy perennial.

- 402 **Arabis Alpina.** Pure white; from Switzerland. ¾ foot10

ARBUTUS. (STRAWBERRY-TREE). NAT. ORD., *Ericaceae*.

A handsome, nearly hardy, evergreen shrub, covered during October and November with pearl-like blossoms and strawberry fruit.

- 403 **Arbutus Unedo.** From Ireland. 10 feet10

ARCTOCTIS. NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

Handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, of close, compact, dwarf habit, with large, beautiful flowers in the style of *Gazania Splendens*; continuing in bloom the whole summer, and growing freely in any rich soil. Half-hardy perennials.

- 404 **Arctoctis Grandiflora.** Pale yellow, dark crimson centre. ½ foot10

- 405 — **Breviscarpa.** Deep orange, dark centre; from C. of Good Hope. ½ ft. . .10

ARMERIA. NAT. ORD., *Plumbaginaceae*.

Useful, hardy perennials; adapted for rock-work, edging, or culture in pots.

- 406 **Armeria Dianthoides.** Delicate rose. ½ foot10

- 407 — **Formosa.** Rose and white. 1 foot10

- 408 — **Splendens.** Splendid variety, with large corymbs four to six inches in circumference, of brilliant rosy carmine flowers; good for bouquets. 1 foot .25



ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.



VISCARIA. No. 336.



IPOMEA. No. 809.



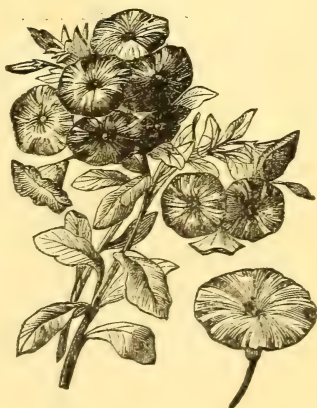
SALPIGLOSSIS. No. 315.



DELPHINIUM FORMOSA.
No. 466.



SWEET WILLIAMS.
No. 611.



CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.
No. 126.



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.
No. 482.



CARNATION PINK.
No. 449.



NASTURTIUM. No. 235.



MARIGOLD, AFRICAN.
No. 210.



SENSITIVE PLANT.
No. 223.



AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.
No. 19.

NO.

PRICE.

ASCLEPIAS. NAT. ORD., *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Handsome plants, remarkable for the singularity and beauty of their flowers.

- 409 *Asclepia Tuberosa*. (See engraving.) Orange. Hardy perennial. . . .10

ASTRAGALUS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

A showy, beautiful, and useful herbaceous plant, succeeding in any common garden soil. Hardy perennial.

- 410 *Astragalus purpureus*. Deep-red, a pretty trailer. From south of France. 3 ft. .10

- 411 — *Galegiformis*. Yellow, with pretty foliage. From Siberia. 3 feet . .10

AURICULA. NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ*.

A well-known garden favorite of great beauty, succeeding best in a northern aspect. Half-hardy perennial.

- 412 *Auricula Alpine*. This is the most hardy of all the Auricula. Mixed . .10

- 413 — *English Prize*. From named flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot25



BOCCONIA JAPONICA.

NO.

PRICE.

BARTONIA. NAT. ORD., *Loaseæ*.

- 414 *Bartonia Nuda*.** This is a perfect gem. It grows two to three feet high, and is literally covered with its large white flowers, of the most delicate texture, surpassing even the finest lace-work. The flowers are two and a half inches in diameter, and produced in abundance. Hardy perennial . . .25

BELLIS (DOUBLE DAISY). NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A well-known perennial. Many elegant varieties have been raised by saving the seeds from the handsomest kinds. Admirable plants for making edgings, &c.

- 415 *Bellis Perennis*.** Extra fine; saved from named flowers25

BOCCONIA. NAT. ORD., *Papaveracæ*.

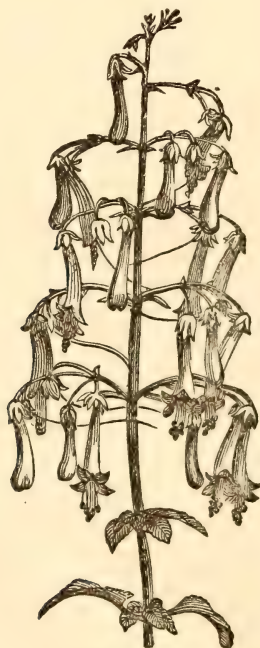
- 416 *Bocconia Japonica*.** This noble plant, recently introduced from Japan, has been an object of unusual admiration. Allied to the fine *Bocconia Cordata*, it surpasses this in point of beauty, of robust, free growth, habit of plant, size, shape, coloring of leaves, and showiness of flower-spikes. It is perfectly hardy, requiring no protection in winter; of luxuriant growth, forming a bush five to six feet in height, which is decorated, from the month of August, by beautiful pyramidal spikes of flowers, two to three feet in length. Deeply serrated leaves, in the way of oak-leaves; are large, of an obtuse, cordate form, of a sombre green above, glaucous below . . .25

CALLIRHOE. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

- 417 *Callirhoe Involucrata*.** A trailing, hardy perennial, of great beauty. From Rocky Mountains. Flowers like the *Portulaca* in form and color . . .25



CAMPANULA GRANDIS.



PHYGELIA CAPENSIS.

CAMPANULA NAT. ORD., *Campanulacæ*.

The Campanulas are strictly biennial plants by pot-culture, and, without exception, some of the finest of all garden-plants for decoration in conservatory, green-

NO.		PRICE.
	house, and flower-garden. By good culture in pots, the tall varieties assume a magnificent effect, attaining five to seven feet or more in height, with lateral flower racemes from the base, four to five feet in length. The beautiful white variety forms a most striking contrast. By good arrangement, a rich and imposing effect can be formed, altogether unequalled by any other plants. Hardy perennials.	
418	Campanula Grandis. Deep-blue; from Italy. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
419	— Grandiflora. A free-blooming variety, with long, drooping, purple flowers . . . . .	.10
420	— Pyramidalis. Very elegant, with fine, blue flowers; may be trained to any form of growth; suitable for the border or pot-culture. 3 feet . . . . .	.05
421	— Alba. White variety of the above . . . . .	.05
422	— Vidalis. White, showy. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10

CANTERBURY BELLS (*CAMPANULA MEDIUM*). NAT. ORD., *Campanulacæ*.

The Canterbury Bells have long been known among our most ornamental garden plants. Their large bell-shaped flowers, which are freely produced throughout the summer, render them strikingly effective. As they are strictly biennials, it will be necessary to sow the seed every year. Hardy biennials.

423	Canterbury Bells, Double White. From Germany. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
424	— Blue. From Germany. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
425	— Lilac. From Germany. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
426	— Mixed. All the above . . . . .	.10
427	— Single White. From Germany. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
428	— Blue. From Germany. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
429	— Lilac. From Germany. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
430	— Mixed. Above single varieties . . . . .	.05

CANNA (INDIAN SHOT). NAT. ORD., *Marantacæ*.

These stately species of plants are highly ornamental in flower-gardens, producing a rich and Oriental effect by their large, broad, massive foliage, and rich crimson and scarlet flowers. Though perennial, if sown early, they will make luxuriant growth, and bloom the first season. In late autumn, they should be carefully potted, and allowed to mature their bloom in the greenhouse or parlor, and afterwards preserved in a cool, dry cellar. In spring, again start them into growth, and replant them in the open air last of May or first of June. Before sowing, soak the seed in water at 125° for about twelve hours.

431	Canna Angustifolia Nana Pallida. Light-red; dwarf variety. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
432	— Anneii. Crimson; very ornamental. 3 feet . . . . .	.25
433	— Aurea Vittata. Golden; beautiful; from New Holland. 4 feet . . . . .	.25
434	— Bicolor of Java. Red and yellow; from Java. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
435	— Coccinea Vera. Scarlet; very fine; from South America. 2 feet . . . . .	.25
436	— Compacta Elegantissima. Large, reddish-yellow; from S. America. 2 ft . . . . .	.10
437	— Gigantea Aurantica. Orange-red; a beautiful large variety. 10 feet . . . . .	.25
438	— Limbata. Intense scarlet, edged with yellow; very striking; from Brazil. 4ft. . . . .	.10
439	— Mutabilis. Changeable; from Brazil. 5 feet . . . . .	.10
440	— Musæfolia Hybrida. Red foliage, resembling a small banana. 2 feet . . . . .	.25
441	— Nigricans. Excelling, in the rich tints of its stem and leaves, either of the others, and nearly approaching the rich deep coloring of the <i>Dracæna</i> . . . . .	.25
442	— Sanguinea Chatei. Deep red, dark foliage, and stems very large. 6 feet . . . . .	.25
443	— Warczewiczii. Brilliant red, with variegated foliage; one of the best. 3 ft . . . . .	.25
444	— Zebrina. Beautiful, zebra-striped foliage. 3 feet . . . . .	.25
445	— Finest mixed . . . . .	.25

CARNATION (*DIANTHUS*). NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllacæ*.

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of them deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer may be relied upon as being the finest, all having been selected expressly for us from some of the best collections in Europe, producing mostly all double flowers. Hardy perennial.

446	Carnation Pink. Good; mixed; for border-culture . . . . .	.10
447	— Fine German. A good selection from a named collection . . . . .	.25
448	— Sardinian. From choice double varieties . . . . .	.25
449	— Choice Bizarres and Flakes. Saved from pot-plants . . . . .	.50
450	— Perpetual, or Tree. Fine German; from selected flower . . . . .	.50



CANNA.

NO. **CHELONE.** NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*. PRICE.

An elegant summer-flowering, hardy herbaceous plant, adapted for a bed, group, or mass, with erect, slender, attenuated flower-stems rising two or three feet in height, having racemes of a bright scarlet, Pentstemon-like flower-tubes, from one to two inches in length, forming a beautiful and effective object in borders, pleasure grounds, &c. Hardy perennial.

451 Chelone Coccinea. Brilliant-scarlet Pentstemon-like flowers; beautiful. 2 ft. .10

CHRYSANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

The Chrysanthemum Indicum and Indicum Nanum are well-known varieties, so extensively grown for late fall flowers. No garden should be without them. The seed we offer has been saved from the very finest new varieties, and will give a good proportion of double flowers. Half-hardy perennials.

452 Chrysanthemum Indicum. Tall, double, extra fine; from China. 3 feet .25

453 — — Nanum, Double Mixed (Dwarf Pomponé). 1 foot25

CLEMATIS. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

A handsome class of climbers, very desirable for growing against a wall or trellis. Seeds of this tribe require some time to germinate. Hardy perennials.

454 Clematis Flammula. White; very fragrant. 25 feet10

455 — — Cirrhosa. A new variety, perfectly hardy; a very rapid climber, literally covering itself with large bunches of white sweet-scented flowers. 25 ft. .25

NO.

PRICE.

COMMELINA. NAT. ORD., *Commelinaceæ*.

Very pretty, free-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants, with rich blue flowers, succeeding in any rich soil. Half-hardy perennial, but flowering the first year.

- 456 Commelina** Finest mixed; from Mexico10



LILIPUTIAN OR BOUQUET DAHLIA.



ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS DWARF.

DAHLIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A noble autumn-flowering plant. The seed offered by us has been saved from one of the best prize collections. Half-hardy perennial.

- 457 Dahlias, Extra Fine.** Saved from a choice prize collection25
458 — Liliputian. Dwarf variety; beautiful25

DATURA. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

A tribe of highly ornamental plants, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers of the most attractive character, and succeeding in most any rich soil. The roots may be preserved in and through the winter in a dry cellar, in same manner as the Dahlias. Half-hardy perennials.

- 459 Datura, Wright's, or Meteloides.** Flowers of extraordinary size, pure white at the centre, and passing to a lilac-blue at the border. 3 feet . . .10
460 — — Chlorantha. A magnificent variety, producing a profusion of deep golden-yellow flowers, very large, double, and sweet-scented. 2 feet . .25
461 — Fastuosa Alba. Double, white. 2 feet10
462 — — Violacea. Violet, double. 2 feet10

DELPHINIUM. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

A highly ornamental genus of splendid profuse-flowering plants, of an unusually high decorative character. When planted in large beds or groups, their gorgeous spikes of flowers, of almost endless shades, from pearl-white to the very richest and deepest blue, render them the most conspicuous and striking objects in the flower-garden or pleasure-ground. Delight in a deep, rich soil. Hardy perennials.

- 463 Delphinium, Chinese.** Finest mixed; the most desirable of the tribe. 2½ ft. .05
464 — Celestinum Grandiflorum. Celestial blue; long spikes; fine. 3 feet .25
465 — Elatum (Bee Larkspur). Blue. 3 feet05
466 — Formosum. New flowers; large color; exquisite blue, with white; will flower the first season from seeds; finest of the tribe. 2 feet . . .10
467 — Grandiflorum. Dark-blue; fine10
468 — Hybridum. Fine mixed. 3 feet10
469 — Hendersonii. Splendid, large blue flowers; extra fine. 2½ feet . .10



DATURA WRIGHTII (one-fifth natural size).

NO.	DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE).	NAT. ORD., <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .	PRICE.
	The Digitalis are too well known to need description. They are all useful and ornamental for general flower-garden purposes, and may be introduced into the shrubbery with fine effect, as their tall, spire-like spikes, crowned with their large thimble or bell-shaped flowers, will contrast finely with the green foliage of the shrubs. They are all hardy biennials, from three to four feet high.		
470	Digitalis, Good Mixed.	A fine assortment of colors . . . . .	.05
471	— Extra Mixed.	All the newest kinds. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
472	— Grandiflora.	Large-flowered; yellow. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
473	— Purpurea.	Common purple variety. 3 feet . . . . .	.05
474	— Alba.	Pure white. 3 feet . . . . .	.05
475	— Ferruginea.	Brown. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
476	— Aurea.	Golden. 3 feet . . . . .	.05
477	— Gloxinioides.	New, beautiful gloxinia-shaped flowers; spotted. 3 feet . . . . .	.10

DIANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation, Picotee, Pink, and Sweet William, all "household words," belong to this genus. The Chinese varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive; while the recently introduced species, *Dianthus Heddewegii* and *Dianthus Laciniatus*, with their large



DIANTHUS HEDDEWEGH DIADEMATUS.

NO.		PRICE.
	and rich-colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, are unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds and mixed borders.	
478	Dianthus Caryophyllus. (See Carnation Pink.) . . . . .	.05
479	— Barbatus. (See Sweet William.) . . . . .	.05
480	— Atrorubens. Dark red; hardy biennial; flowers first year from seed. 1 ft. .	.10
481	— Chinensis (Indian Pink). Mixed biennials of great beauty; bloom the first year from seed; perfectly hardy. The colors are very rich. 1 foot .	.05
482	— — Fine Double, Mixed. Same as above; from finest double flowers .	.10
483	— — Alba. Double-white; very fine . . . . .	.10
484	— — Albus Pictus. White-marbled, with rose; beautifully fringed . .	.10
485	— Heddewig's. A beautiful variety. The plant is scarcely one foot high, and very bushy; whilst always thirty or forty flowers are at once in blossom; the flowers are very large, from two to three inches in diameter, of a most beautiful shape, and of a variety and brilliancy of colors. .	.10
486	— — New Double. A new variety of this splendid new Pink, having beautiful double flowers, instead of the single . . . . .	.25
487	— — Diadematus, fl. pl. (Double Diadem-Pink), Lorenz. This is a striking novelty, of wonderful beauty. It differs from the D. Heddewigii, being more luxuriant, compact and dwarfish; its flowers have a diameter of each, 2 to 4 inches. They are regular, densely double, and have all tints, from lilac, crimson, and purple, to the deepest black purple .	.50
488	— — Nanus Flore Albo Pleno (Benary). This is a new, double, white variety of the beautiful Heddewigii Pink. It is of quite compact, dwarfish habit, resembling <i>Dianthus Heddewigii</i> fl. pl. . . . .	.25
489	— — Laciniatus. The colors are pure white, flesh, rose, various shades of red, carmine, violet, purple, and rich maroon, some being selfs, others striped and spotted; all very delicately cut or fringed . . . . .	.10
490	— — Laciniatus fl. pl. A double variety of the preceding; very fine . .	.25
491	— Hybridus Corymbosus. A beautiful new hybrid; large double flower .	.10
492	— Moschatus. (double garden-pink). Finest double-mixed; hardy perennial .	.25
493	— Plumarius (Pheasant-eye Pink). White or pink, with dark eye. The flowers are deeply fringed or feathered; very fragrant. Hardy perennial .	.05
494	— Veitchii. Beautiful cluster of flowers; pure white, with crimson centre .	.10
495	— Imperialis Plenissimus Pictus. A new and splendid variety. White ground, and each petal marked with a dark spot, like a Paisley Pink .	.25
496	— Caryophyllus Double Dwarf, Mixed. Compact and bushy habit, with abundance of double flowers, variously colored . . . . .	.50
497	— Dentosus Hybrid. Very pretty, but exceedingly sportive species; new varieties are found every year in the seedlings . . . . .	.25

DODECATHEON (AMERICAN COWSLIP). NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ*.

498	Dodecatheon Media. A very pretty little border plant, with flowers similar to the Cyclamen. Mixed; red and white. 1 foot25
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EUPATORIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A pretty class of plants, with bunches of showy flowers. Hardy perennials.

499	Eupatorium Argeratoides. White; fine for border . . . . .	.10
500	— Corymbosum. Blue; from Europe. 1 foot . . . . .	.10

FEVERFEW (PYRETHRUM). NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubby borders. Half-hardy perennial.

501	Feverfew, Double White. Beautiful bedding-plant, blooming all the season .	.10
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FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

502	French Honeysuckle (<i>Hedysarum</i>), Mixed. A fine border-plant; red and white mixed; from Italy. Hardy perennial. 3 feet05
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GAILLARDIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Showy and universally admired plants, and among the gayest ornaments of summer-flowering annuals; of the easiest culture. Will thrive in almost any garden-soil or situation, and fine for masses. Half-hardy perennials.

503	Gaillardia, Mixed. Finest mixed. 1 foot10
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GAILLARDIA.

- | NO. | GALEGA. (GOAT'S RUE). NAT. ORD., <i>Leguminosæ</i> . | PRICE. |
|-----|--|--------|
| | Very pretty pea-shaped flower; of easy culture. Hardy perennial. | |
| 504 | Galega. Finest mixed | .10 |

GARDOQUIA. NAT. ORD., *Labiata*.

A pretty dwarf-growing plant, continuing in bloom for several months; well worth cultivating on account of its large, showy flowers. Hardy perennial.

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| 505 | Gardoquia Betonoides. Pink; from Mexico. 3 feet | .10 |
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GEUM. NAT. ORD., *Rosaceæ*.

Showy, long-blooming, plants; succeed best in a sandy loam. Hardy perennial.

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| 506 | Geum. Finest mixed | .10 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|

GENTIANA. NAT. ORD., *Gentianaceæ*.

Very useful perennials. *Gentiana Acaulis*, which has large, deep-blue gloxinia-shaped flowers, if grown in deep, rich loam, makes a splendid edging in early summer: all the small kinds make interesting rock-plants.

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| 507 | Gentiana. Finest mixed | .10 |
|-----|---|-----|

GLADIOLUS. NAT. ORD., *Iridaceæ*.

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| 508 | Gladiolus Gandavensis, Mixed. The seeds we offer of this beautiful summer-flowering bulb were saved from an amateur collection of prize varieties, and may be relied upon as being of superior quality. We would also call attention to our list of <i>Gladiolus</i> and summer-flowering bulbs | .25 |
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NO. **GYPHOPHILA.** NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ.* PRICE

A pretty-free-flowering, elegant little plant, best adapted for rustic rock-work and edging; succeeding in any garden-soil.

509 Gypsophila Paniculata. White, in large panicles. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. .10

510 — Steveni. White; in corymbs; fine for bouquets. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. .10

HONESTY (SATIN-FLOWER). NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae.*

511 Honesty (*Lunaria Biennis*). An old plant, but singularly interesting, from the transparent, silvery-like tissue or coats of the seed-vessels in their dry, matured state, through which the fruit is conspicuously seen, and retaining the same effect for any length of time; well adapted, in a cut state, for grouping with everlasting flowers, &c. Hardy biennial. 2 feet .05

HUMEA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

512 Humea Elegans. One of the most beautiful of all plants for decorations in gardens and pleasure-grounds; in appearance resembling a light, graceful, drooping pyramid of innumerable ruby-red, grass-like florets, rising at first in erect panicles from four to eight feet in height, and gradually assuming its exquisitely beautiful outline of growth. Blooms the second season through the summer and autumn months. Half-hardy biennial . 10

HUNNEMANNIA. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ.*

An exceedingly beautiful herbaceous plant, with very pretty tulip-shaped flowers. Grows in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

513 Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia. Fine yellow; from Mexico. 2 feet . .10



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.



IBERIS TENOREANA.

HOLLYHOCK. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ.*

The great improvement that has been made in this fine old flower within a few years has now placed it among the most popular flowers of the day; its stately growth and magnificent spikes of flowers being among the most attractive objects of the garden. It flowers the second and third year after sowing, and then dies, unless it is kept up by cuttings, or divisions of root. Seeds sown in January will produce plants which will flower the same year. Hardy perennial.

514 Hollyhock, Chinese, Annual. Double; several beautiful colors; mixed. 2½ ft. .10

515 — Mixed (*Althea Rosea*). Fine varieties. Seventy-five per cent of the plants may be expected to be double05

NO.		PRICE.
516	Hollyhock, Extra Fine Mixed. From the finest English and Scottish named sorts . . . . .	.25
517	— Splendid Collections. See page of assortments.	

IBERIS. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

Profuse-blooming, pretty little plants, especially adapted for rockeries, old stumps, or rustic baskets. They come into flower amongst our earliest spring plants, and for a long time continue a mass of beauty. Hardy perennials.

518	Iberis Candidissima. New; beautiful; pure white. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
519	— Semperflorens. Fine, white; from Sicily. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
520	— Umbellata. Very fine. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
521	— Carnea. Light pink. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
522	— Tenoreana. Blush. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05

IPOMOPSIS. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceae*.

Remarkably handsome free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers; very effective for conservatory and out-door decoration; succeeds in light rich soil. Half-hardy biennial.

523	Ipomopsis. Finest mixed10
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ISOTOMA. NAT. ORD., *Lobeliaceae*.

A neat, erect, slender-branched plant, from six to twelve inches in height, with starry, light porcelain-blue Lobelia-like flowers, which produce a continuation of bloom throughout the summer; very effective for bedding, edging, &c.

524	Isotoma. Finest mixed10
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KALMIA. NAT. ORD., *Ericaceae*.

525	Kalmia Latifolia. A beautiful hardy shrub. White and pink. 4 feet10
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LANTANA. NAT. ORD., *Verbenaceae*.

A remarkably handsome free-flowering genus of plants, with brilliantly-colored flowers constantly changing in hue; very effective either for pot-culture or for bedding purposes. The plants will bloom more profusely if retained in their pots, and plunged where intended to flower. Half-hardy perennial.

526	Lantanas. Mixed varieties. Saved from a named collection25
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LATHYRUS (PERENNIAL PEA). NAT. ORD., *Leguminosae*.

Showy, free-flowering plants, growing in any common soil; very ornamental on trellis-work, old stumps, or for covering fences or walls. Hardy perennials.

527	Lathyrus Latifolius. Red; from England. 5 feet . . . . .	.05
528	— Albus. White. 5 feet . . . . .	.05
529	— Grandiflorus. Large-flowered. 5 feet . . . . .	.10

LAVENDULA (LAVENDER). NAT. ORD., *Labiatae*.

A genus of plants chiefly cultivated on account of the delicious fragrance of their flowers. They succeed in any garden-soil. Hardy perennial.

530	Lavendula Spica. Lilac, from Europe. 2 feet05
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LIATRIS. NAT. ORD., *Compositae*.

A hardy perennial, found in many parts of the United States, growing in meadows and moist places.

531	Liatris. Finest mixed10
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LILIUM. NAT. ORD., *Lilaceae*.

The Lily stands pre-eminent among all flowering bulbs. Stately in habit, varied in color, highly fragrant, perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and blooming from June until frost, they can claim, as they fully deserve, a prominent place in the largest or smallest garden. The seeds often lie dormant several months before vegetating. Succeeds well in a mixture of loam, peat, and silver-sand.

532	Lilium Giganteum. The tallest and most magnificent of the lilies, growing ten feet high, with white trumpet-shaped flowers, with carmine streaks . . . . .	.25
533	— Lancifolium Hybridum (Japan Lily). Finest mixed . . . . .	.25
534	— Auratum. The new golden-banded Lily. This superb lily has flowers twelve inches in diameter; pure white, with a yellowish band through the centre of each petal, and covered with brownish dots; deliciously fragrant; one stem often produces six to ten of its immense blossoms . . . . .	.50

NO.	LINUM. NAT. ORD., <i>Linaceæ</i> .	PRICE.
A genus of the most beautiful, free-flowering plants.		
535	Linum Perenne. Blue; handsome. Hardy perennial. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
536	— Album. White-flowered. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
537	— Candidissimum. White. Hardy perennial . . . . .	.10

LOBELIA. NAT. ORD., *Lobeliaceæ*.

A most elegant and useful genus of dwarf-plants, of easy culture; well adapted for bedding, edging, pots, or rockeries. Hardy perennials.

538	Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). A well-known native variety, with scarlet flowers; one of the finest. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
539	— Hybrida Grandiflora. A new hybrid variety; very fine . . . . .	.25



LYCHNIS HAAGEANA. HYBRID.

LYCHNIS. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture. *Lychnis Chalcidonica* is strikingly effective in mixed flowers and shrubby borders. They succeed in any good rich soil. Hardy perennials.

540	Lychnis Chalcidonica. Scarlet; from Russia. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
541	— Alba. White; from Russia. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
542	— Flos Jovis (Jove's Flower). Bright red; from Germany. 1½ feet . . . . .	.05
543	— Haageana. Beautiful bright scarlet. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
544	— Hybrida Mixed. Beautiful, with large flowers; the color ranging from the brightest scarlet to blood-red, purple, orange, or white . . . . .	.25
545	— Grandiflora Gigantea. New; with flowers of double the size of the beautiful <i>Lychnis Haageana</i> , in all the colors of white, chamois, rose, scarlet, &c. . . . .	.50
546	— Sieboldi. White, fine. 1½ feet . . . . .	.25

LYTHRUM. NAT. ORD., *Lythraceæ*.

547	Lythrum Roseum Superbum. Deep rose, in long spikes; a fine border plant. Hardy perennial. 2 feet10
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MATRICARIA (FEVERFEW). NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, fine for bedding or pot-culture. Half-hardy perennials; from Britain.

548	Matricaria Eximia. Double, white; quilled	10
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NO.

PRICE.

MYOSOTIS (FORGET-ME-NOT). NAT. ORD., *Boraginaceæ*.

These beautiful little flowers are too well known to need recommendation; will grow around fountains, over damp rock-work. Hardy perennial.

- 549 **Myosotis Palustris**. A well-known favorite, with clusters of delicate blue flowers appearing all summer; blooms the first year from seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . .05
 550 — — **Azurea Major**. A beautiful variety, with large blue flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . .10
 551 — — **Azorica**. Blue, shaded with purple; a fine large-flowered variety . . .10
 552 — — **var. Cœlestina**. A new variety of the well-known general favorite, M. Azorica. The flowers are sky-blue, nearly turquoise-blue; very constant . . .25

NERIUM (OLEANDER). NAT. ORD., *Apocynaceæ*.

A class of splendid double-flowering evergreen shrubs, of a highly ornamental character; fine for conservatory decoration, or placing on lawns and terraces during the summer; growing in any light, rich soil. Half-hardy shrubs.

- 553 **Nerium Oleander**. Mixed colors 10

NIEREMBERGIA. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

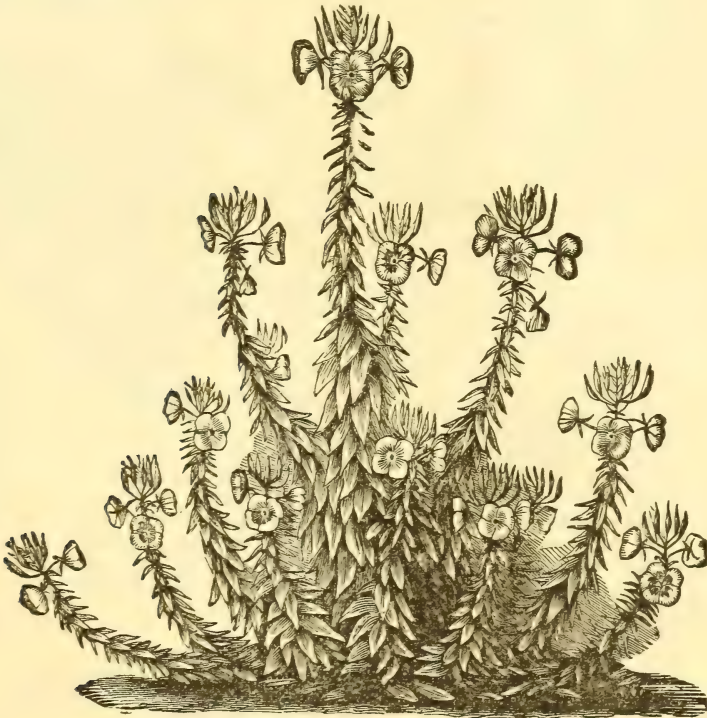
Profuse-blooming, elegant, and charming little plants, exceedingly valuable for small beds, edging, and rustic baskets or vases. Half-hardy perennials.

- 554 **Nierembergia Gracilis**. White, veined with lilac; from Uruguay. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. . . 25

NYCTERINIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; valuable for edgings, rock-work, stumps, or small beds; succeeds in a light, rich soil. From Cape of Good Hope. Half-hardy perennials.

- 555 **Nycteria**. Finest mixed 10



CENOTHERA LAMARCKIANA.

NO.	OBELISCARIA. NAT. ORD., <i>Compositae</i> .	PRICE.
	Bold, showy plants, with rich-coored flowers and curious acorn-like centres; succeeds in any common garden-soil. From Texas. Half-hardy perennial.	
556	<i>Obeliscaria Pulcherrima</i> . Velvety-crimson, tipped with yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10
557	— <i>Aurantiaea</i> . Yellow. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

CENOTHERA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceae*.

A magnificent genus; one of the most useful and beautiful either for beds, borders, edgings, or rock-work. Free-flowering. Half-hardy perennials.

558	<i>Cenothera Camphyllocarpa Grandiflora</i> . Crimson-orange; large-flowered; beautiful variety; from Peru. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
559	— <i>Cinnabarina</i> . Rich orange; yellow throat, stained with rich salmon . . . . .	.10
560	— <i>Grandiflora Lamarckiana</i> . Bright-yellow; the most effective and strikingly beautiful of this splendid genus. 3 feet . . . . .	.10
561	— <i>Taraxacifolia</i> . Pure white. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
562	— <i>Fruticosa</i> . Rich yellow flowers; open in sunshine (diurnal). 2 feet . . . . .	.10

PANSY (HEARTSEASE, OR VIOLA TRICOLOR). NAT. ORD., *Violaceae*.

The Pansy, or Heartsease, is a general favorite and old acquaintance with every one who has any thing to do with a flower-garden. It begins to open its modest but lively flowers as soon as the snow clears off in the spring, and continues to enliven the garden till snow comes again. The flowers are in the greatest perfection in May and June; the burning sun of summer is unfavorable for their greatest beauty, but in autumn they are fine again. The Pansy is properly a biennial, but can be perpetuated by cuttings or division of the roots. Seeds sown in August, in the open borders, will come up readily in a few weeks. The seeds should be slightly covered with fine soil, if covered at all, as half the seeds sown rot in the ground from being covered too deep. They require to be covered during the winter with evergreen boughs or a cold frame.

563	<i>Pansy, Good Mixed</i> . . . . .	.05
564	— <i>Fine Mixed</i> Good English sorts . . . . .	.10
565	— <i>Extra Mixed</i> . Saved from named flowers, from English prize collection; the finest in habit of plant, size, form, and substance of flower. Superb . . . . .	.50
566	— <i>Extra German</i> . These were selected by a celebrated German florist, and may be depended upon as very fine . . . . .	.25
567	— <i>Auriculiflora</i> . Brown, rose margined; fine . . . . .	.25
568	— <i>Atropurpurea</i> . Pure, dark, velvety-crimson . . . . .	.25
569	— <i>Marginata Alba</i> . Velvety-crimson, with white eye, and margined . . . . .	.25
570	— <i>Aurea</i> . Velvety-crimson, with golden ground, and margined . . . . .	.25
571	— <i>Pelargonæflora</i> . Petals having a large maroon blotch on white ground . . . . .	.50
572	— <i>Mixed</i> . Above six varieties mixed. These varieties form a class of FANCY Pansies, with unusually large flowers, conspicuous by their brilliancy and novelty of colors; resist almost the greatest summer heat. . . . .	.50
573	— <i>Pure White</i> . Constant and fine . . . . .	.25
574	— <i>Golden-Yellow</i> . Constant and fine . . . . .	.20
575	— <i>Dark-Blue</i> . Constant and fine . . . . .	.25
576	— <i>Light-Blue</i> . Constant and fine . . . . .	.20
577	— <i>Bronze-colored</i> . Constant and fine . . . . .	.20
578	— <i>Fancy Striped</i> . Constant and fine . . . . .	.25
579	— <i>Rose Marbled</i> . Constant and fine . . . . .	.25
580	— <i>Violet. White Margined</i> . Constant and fine . . . . .	.25
581	— <i>Mixed</i> . Above varieties mixed . . . . .	.25
582	— <i>Faust, or King of the Blacks</i> . Flower, black; fine bedding variety . . . . .	.20

PAPAVER (PERENNIAL POPPY). NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceae*.

A highly ornamental and strikingly effective genus of plants, with brilliant-colored flowers of an immense size, which, in select plantation and shrubby borders, are unusually effective. Hardy perennial.

583	<i>Papaver</i> . Finest mixed10
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PENTSTEMON. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceae*.

A genus of well-known and highly ornamental hardy herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of fine-shaped and richly-colored flowers. One of the most effective and free-flowering of border plants. Hardy perennial.

584	<i>Pentstemon</i> . Finest mixed; a fine assortment of colors10
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GROUP OF PANSIES.

NO.

PRICE

PHLOX. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

- 585 Phlox, Perennial, Mixed.** From a collection of upwards of one hundred varieties, embracing all those splendid varieties introduced during the last five years, of which the produce may be fully equal to the original25

PICOTEE PINK. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Favorite and well-known plants of great beauty, combining with the most perfect form the richest and the most beautiful colors. They have a delicate perfume, are easily cultivated, and bloom profusely. Hardy perennial.

- 586 Picotee Pink.** Good mixed10
587 — — Perpetual, or Tree. Saved from stage-flowers. 1½ feet50

PHYGELIUS. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A handsome free-flowering plant, with large, richly-marked, tubular blossoms; succeeds in light rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

- 588 Phygellus Capensis.** Large carmine, tubular flowers; inside golden-yellow. From Caffraria. 1½ feet. (See page 44.)25

POLYANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ*.

A profuse-flowering plant, too well known to need description. The seeds which we offer may be expected to produce the richest color. Hardy perennial.

- 589 Polyanthus** (*Primula elatior*). Good mixed10
590 — Extra Mixed. Saved from named flowers25



POTENTILLA HYBRIDA FLORE PLENO.

POTENTILLA. NAT. ORD., *Rosaceæ*.

These are very handsome herbaceous plants, and, from their hardiness and showy character, are exceedingly useful and ornamental. They may be employed to advantage in filling up vacant nooks and corners. Hardy perennials.


- 591 Potentilla, Mixed.** Finest mixed10
592 — Hybrida flore pleno. This is a great improvement on the old varieties, producing a large proportion of double and semi-double flowers25

PYRETHRUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubbery borders. Hardy perennial.

- 593 Pyrethrum.** Finest mixed25

RANUNCULUS. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

- 594 Ranunculus Asiaticus Superbissimus.** This rare class of garden Ranunculus is one of the greatest acquisitions; supplying the place of the Persian tuberous sorts, — so elegant, but so difficult to grow. This is grown as a biennial, flowering freely the second year; producing unusually large double varieties, of an unsurpassed brilliancy of colors, of  shades, of white, yellow, rose, crimson, blood-red, scarlet, purple, &c.25

NO.		PRICE
	RHODODENDRON. NAT. ORD., <i>Ericaceæ</i> . A well-known and magnificent genus of free-flowering evergreen shrubs; should occupy a place in every garden; thrives best in peaty soil. Hardy shrubs.	
595	Rhododendron. Finest mixed varieties, from choice named flowers	.25
	ROSE CAMPION. NAT. ORD., <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> . The Rose Campions are perfectly hardy, and very easily raised from seed, and will well repay the little care they require. The flowers are produced on long stems, blooming freely throughout the season. Hardy perennial.	
596	Rose Campion, Mixed	.05
	ROSE. NAT. ORD., <i>Rosaceæ</i> .	
597	Rose-Seed. From a large collection of hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Bourbons, &c.	.25
	ROCKET (HESPERIS). NAT. ORD., <i>Cruciferaæ</i> . A well-known free-flowering spring plant, very fragrant; growing in any soil. Hardy perennial. From Europe.	
598	Rocket, Sweet, Mixed	.05
	SEDUM (STONE-CROP). NAT. ORD., <i>Crassulaceæ</i> . A useful and interesting genus of pretty little plants, growing freely on rock or rustic work, also on ornamental mounds, old walls, &c., where, during summer, they expand their brilliant star-shaped flowers in profusion. Hardy perennial.	
599	Sedum, Mixed. Choicest varieties	.10
	SILENE. NAT. ORD., <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> . Among the tribe of Silenes will be found some of the brightest ornaments of the flower-garden, either in respect to brilliancy of color, or length of duration in bloom; fine for beds, borders, or ribbons.	
600	Silene Schafta. Rosy-lilac; from Russia. Hardy perennial	.05
601	— Saxifraga. Pink. Hardy perennial. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot	.05
	STOCKS (GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH). NAT. ORD., <i>Cruciferaæ</i> . The Intermediate or autumn-flowering varieties, if sown early in spring, will bloom the same autumn. For winter-flowering, they should be sown in June. They are also valuable for early spring blooming, for which purpose they should be sown the last of July or in August, and kept from hard frost during winter. Plants treated in this way, and planted out in beds in May, make a rich display. The Emperor, or perpetual-flowering. This magnificent class of Stocks may be treated in the same manner as the Intermediate. They frequently last several years if protected from frost; hence its name, — Perpetual. The Brompton and Giant Cape are generally called Winter Stocks on account of their not flowering the first year. The former is robust and branching. The latter possesses the characteristics so much esteemed; viz., immense pyramidal spikes.	
602	Stock, Intermediate, or Autumn-flowering. (Twelve distinct colors mixed.)	.10
603	— Perpetual, or Emperor. Finest mixed	.10
604	— New Large-flowering. Finest mixed; superb	.25
605	— Hybrid Giant Cape, or Cocardeau Stocks. Finest mixed.	.25
606	— Brompton, or Winter. Finest mixed	.10
607	— New Large and Early-flowering. The habit of which is extremely robust; foliage of a most striking green, by which the lively colors produce the greatest effect; mixed	.25
	(For splendid assortments of Stocks, see Collections.)	
	SWEET WILLIAM. NAT. ORD., <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> . A useful and well-known tribe of plants, perfectly hardy, and easily raised from seed; a bed of fine varieties presenting a rich sight. It sports into endless varieties, which we can confidently recommend as superior to any thing ever before offered in this country. Hardy perennials.	
608	Sweet William. Fine Mixed	.05
609	— Double-flowering. Mixed. Splendid collection of double flowers	.10
610	— Auricula-flowered. One of the most desirable, differing from other varieties only in the markings of the flowers, which resemble the Auricula	.25
611	— Hunt's Perfection. Saved from Bragg's finest strain in cultivation; has taken the first prize at all the London exhibitions the past season; truly gorgeous in size, color, and variety.	.25

- | NO. | TRIFOLIUM. NAT. ORD., <i>Leguminosæ.</i> | PRICE |
|------------|---|-------|
| | Remarkably showy plant, with large handsome flowers; grows freely in any soil. Hardy biennials. | |
| 612 | Trifolium Odoratum (Sweet-scented Clover). White; very fragrant. 4 ft. . | .05 |
| | VALERIAN. NAT. ORD., <i>Valerianaceæ.</i> | |
| | Perennial plants; mostly natives of Europe; will grow in almost any soil. The dwarf species are very suitable for rock-work. Half-hardy perennials. | |
| 613 | Valerian. Finest mixed | .05 |
| | VERONICA. NAT. ORD., <i>Scrophulariaceæ.</i> | |
| | A genus of the most beautiful and showy evergreen shrubs, producing their handsome spikes of flowers in the greatest profusion. Hardy perennials. | |
| 614 | Veronica. Finest mixed | 10. |



VERBENA.

VERBENA. NAT. ORD., *Verbenaceæ.*

A charming genus of universally admired and easily cultivated plants, simply requiring the treatment of half-hardy annuals to have them bloom during the summer; for winter decoration they are invaluable. Half-hardy perennial.

NO.		PRICE.
615	Verbena Aubletia. Reddish purple; from North America. Half foot . . . . .	.05
616	— Drummondii. Lilac; from Texas . . . . .	.10
617	— Teucroides Odorata. Fine white; from Germany . . . . .	.10
618	— Venosa. Rich purple; free bloomer; trailer. From Buenos Ayres . . . . .	.05
619	— Fine Mixed . . . . .	.10
620	— Hybrida. From finest named sorts; extra mixed . . . . .	.25
621	— New Italian Striped. One of the best; brilliant colors of carnation-like, striped with rose, lilac, purple, on various-colored ground . . . . .	.25
622	— Auriculæflora. A splendid novelty, large and well formed; blooms in various shades, with a distinct eye of white or rose, and properly called Auriculæflora, as the disk comes near the Polyanthus and Auricula . . . . .	.50
623	— Coccinea. From most brilliant scarlet flowers . . . . .	.25
624	— Montana. This is another gem, truly; it has the habit of the common Verbena, but is perfectly hardy, and blooms more profusely. The plant literally covers itself with its bright, rose-colored flowers . . . . .	.25

VIOLET. NAT. ORD., *Violaceæ*.

- 625 Violet. The Czar.** A very large and beautiful variety of the Violet. The flowers, which are of the deepest blue violet, are borne on very long foot-stalks (five to six inches in length), and are nearly twice as large and much sweeter than the old Russian Violet. It is so hardy that it commences blooming in September, and continues flowering until May, **.50**
- 626 Viola Cornuta.** One of the finest of all known violets for summer and autumn decoration. A neat, compact, perennial, herbaceous plant. Six to nine inches high, with small heart-shaped leaves; and yielding a succession of conspicuous, delicate, light-mauve-blue flowers as large as the leaves, in succession, from April to October. A beautiful plant for clumps or edgings, forming a rich, compact mass of green foliage, set off by the profusion of deep purple, mauve-color, and violet blossoms **.50**

WALLFLOWER. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

A useful and ornamental class of plants; very fragrant. Half-hardy perennial.

- 627 Wallflower.** Good mixed **.05**
- 628 — Double.** Finest German; mixed **.10**

ZAUSCHNERIA. NAT. ORD., *Onagrarieæ*.

- 629 Zauschneria Californica.** A very interesting and valuable hardy autumn-flowering plant, with a profusion of scarlet flower-tubes in September, October, and November; well adapted for dry, gravelly soils in sunny situations, handsome for beds and borders. Hardy perennials. 1 foot . . . **.25**

GREENHOUSE SEEDS.

ABUTILON. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

These flowers are extremely beautiful for the conservatory: they are natives of Brazil, and half shrubby, with vine-like leaves and bell-shaped flowers, being richly veined and striped, of a wax-like appearance. Many of the varieties succeed well in the open ground during the summer.

- 631 Abutilon Alphonse Karr.** Orange, veined with crimson; very fine. 5 feet . . . **.25**
- 632 — Duc de Malakoff.** Yellow, veined with maroon; very fine. 6 feet . . . **.25**
- 633 — Floribundum.** Fine yellow. 5 feet **.25**
- 634 — Marmoratum.** Flowering in great profusion all winter; producing pure white flowers, veined and marbled with bright rose. 6 feet **.25**
- 635 — Mixed** **.25**

NO.

PRICE

ACACIA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

In praise of this class of ornamental shrubs, it is almost impossible to speak too highly; they are not only of invaluable use for greenhouse decoration, but also, during summer, they will be of equal service in the flower-garden, where their beautiful foliage and neat habit alone cannot fail to render them very attractive.

- 636 Acacia Albicans.** White, with beautiful silvery foliage; from Mexico. 5 feet .25
637 — Argyrophylla. Superb; yellow, silvery foliage. 6 feet25
638 — Cultriformis. Yellow; from New Holland. 5 feet25
639 — Coccinea. Most novel of the Acacias; color, bright rose, fine foliage. 5 ft. .25
640 — Dealbata. Canary-yellow foliage, very graceful. 5 feet25
641 — Douglassii. Yellow, graceful, and distinct; from North America. 5 feet .25
642 — Grandis. Golden yellow, a most beautiful species; from New Holland. 6 ft. .25
643 — Ixiophylla. Golden yellow, very handsome; from Swan River. 6 feet . .25
644 — Julibrissin (silk-tree). A hardy and elegant shrub, with tassel-like tufts of beautiful rosy flowers; from Persia. 5 feet10
645 — Longifolia. Yellow, foliage long and slender; from New So. Wales. 5 ft. .25
646 — Lophantha. Yellow, beautiful foliage; from New South Wales. 5 feet .10
647 — Nematophylla. Bright yellow; a splendid acquisition, called one of the best of its class, flowering freely nearly the whole year; fine habit. 6 ft. .25
648 — Xylophyloides. The most splendid of all, producing rich clusters of golden blossoms, light-green lanceolated foliage; from New Holland. 6 feet . .25

ACHIMENES. NAT. ORD., *Gesneraceæ*.

These are among the most beautiful plants for the decoration of a greenhouse or conservatory during the summer, being of dwarf, compact, branching habit, and flowering abundantly throughout the whole season. Grown in masses, in large pots or pans, they form superb objects for exhibition. Their culture is simple. After flowering, water should be gradually withheld, and the bulb allowed to remain in a dry state until they commence growing again.

- 649 Achimenes, Mixed.** Saved from one of the largest collections in Europe. . .25

ADIANTUM. NAT. ORD., *Cryptogamia*.

- 650 Adiantum** (Maiden Hair). Mixed. A beautiful species of fern50

AGAPANTHUS (AFRICAN LILY). NAT. ORD., *Hammercalidaceæ*.

A highly ornamental plant, with large, handsome heads of bloom; very effective for parterres, terraces, gravel-walks, or by the side of lakes and ponds; will not bear hard frost; may be kept in the cellar during the winter.

- 651 Agapanthus Umbellatus.** Blue; half-hardy bulb; from Africa. 2 feet . . .25

ALONSOA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

These plants are very ornamental, either in the greenhouse, or grown as annuals in the open border during the summer, flowering freely from June until frost. Tender perennials.

- 652 Alonsoa.** Finest mixed; from Chili10

ARALIA. NAT. ORD., *Araliaceæ*.

- 653 Aralia Papyrifera** (Chinese Rice-paper plant). Greenhouse shrub from China. 4 feet25

ASCLEPIAS. NAT. ORD., *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Handsome plants, remarkable for the singularity and beauty of their flowers; requiring a light soil. Greenhouse perennials.

- 654 Asclepia.** Finest mixed10

AZALEA. NAT. ORD., *Ericaceæ*.

Beautiful flowering plants, requiring very careful treatment. All the species should be grown in peat, leaf-mould, and a very sandy loam.

- 655 Azalea Indica.** Saved from finest named collection; greenhouse shrubs. 4 ft. .25

BEGONIA. NAT. ORD., *Begoniaceæ*.

A magnificent genus of ornamental greenhouse plants, as remarkable for the varied and beautiful foliage of many of its varieties as for the splendor and profusion of the flowers of others. Should be grown in sandy peat and loam.

- 656 Begonia, Mixed.** Several of the most choice sorts mixed25

- | NO. | | PRICE. |
|-----|---|--------|
| 657 | Begonia Pearcei (<i>Veitch</i>). A beautiful species, with large bright yellow flowers borne on slender stems, well above the leaves, the upper sides of which are of a dark velvety green, traversed by pale, straw-colored veins | .50 |

BILLBERGIA. NAT. ORD., *Bromeliaceæ*.

A magnificent stove-plant, with long, graceful, delicate green foliage, beautiful zebra-striped flowers, extremely handsome and showy, succeeding best in sandy peat and loam.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 658 | Billbergia Zebrina. Scarlet and purple; beautiful. From Rio Janeiro. 1½ ft. | .25 |
|-----|--|-----|



BOCCONIA FRUTESCENS.

BOCCONIA. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

A new and beautiful foliaged greenhouse plant, and one of the rarest plants yet introduced for the decoration of beds and lawns in summer.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 659 | Bocconia Frutescens. A splendid novelty; very rare | .50 |
|-----|---|-----|

CACTUS. NAT. ORD., *Cactaceæ*.

An extremely curious and interesting genus, many of the varieties producing magnificent flowers of the most brilliant colors. Succeeds best in sandy loam, mixed with lime-rubbish and a little peat or rotten dung. Greenhouse perennial.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 660 | Cactus, Mixed. A choice collection; from Africa | .25 |
|-----|--|-----|

CALCEOLARIA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Plants of a highly decorative character; an indispensable ornament for the drawing-room or conservatory. The shrubby variety is sometimes grown for in-door and sometimes for out-door decoration. Half-hardy perennials.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 661 | Calceolaria Hybrida. Mixed. Saved from a named collection | .25 |
| 662 | — Superba Grandiflora. Extra fine, spotted and striped, large-flowered; saved from the prize flowers; superb. 1 foot | .50 |
| 663 | — Nana. A new dwarf variety from Germany, beautifully marked, close, compact habit, free-bloomer; one of the best. Mixed. ¾ foot | .50 |
| 664 | — Rugosa Tigrini. New; spotted and striped of the above; very fine | .50 |
| 665 | — Scabious-leaved. Sulphur-yellow flowers, in great profusion. 2 feet | .10 |

CALLA. NAT. ORD., *Araceæ*.

A very handsome plant, either as an aquatic or for the ornamentation of the drawing-room or conservatory. Half-hardy perennial.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 666 | Calla Æthiopica. White; from Cape of Good Hope. 2 feet | .25 |
|-----|---|-----|

NO. **CAMELLIA.** NAT. ORD., *Ternstromiaceæ.* PRICE.

Favorite winter and spring-flowering plants of great beauty. The amateur, in sowing seed saved from the following choice sorts, has a fair chance of raising some valuable varieties; succeed in sandy peat and loam. Half-hardy shrubs.

- 667 Camellia Japonica, Mixed.** From a choice named collection of double flowers .50

CASSIA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ.*

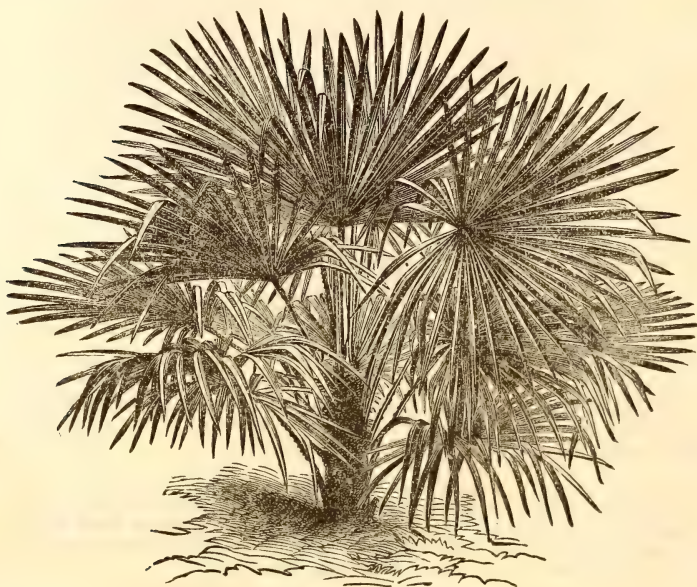
A genus of highly ornamental and exceedingly useful free-flowering shrubs, for conservatory or greenhouse decoration; growing freely out of doors during the summer; succeeding best in a mixture of loam and peat. Greenhouse shrubs.

- 668 Cassia.** Fine mixed; splendid collection .25

CESTRUM. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ.*

A genus of handsome plants for conservatory or greenhouse decoration; covered during the months of November and December with a profusion of beautiful tube-shaped blossoms; grows freely in rich loam and peat. Greenhouse shrub.

- 669 Cestrum Auranticum.** Bright-orange; very pretty. From Guatemala. 3 ft. .25



CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

CHAMÆROPS. NAT. ORD., *Palmaceæ.*

- 670 Chamærops Humilis** (Fan Palm). A very ornamental palm, from six to ten feet high, and highly effective either for decorating the conservatory in winter, or the lawn in summer. It may be easily wintered in the cellar .10

- 671 — Excelsa.** This fine palm, which has attracted so much attention in the south of France, where it stands the winter without protection, is considered a valuable addition to this class of plants .50

CHINESE PRIMROSE (PRIMULA). NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ.*

A charming, profuse-flowering plant, indispensable for winter and spring decoration, and a universal favorite. Our seeds are selected with great care from one of the finest collections in Europe. Greenhouse perennial.

- 672 Chinese Primrose, Fringed.** Purple; saved from only finest-fringed flowers. .50

- 673 — — — White.** Same as above .50

- 674 — — — Striped.** White, striped with red .50

NO.		PRICE.
675	Chinese Primrose, Erecta Alba. Strong-growing variety, throwing the flowers well out from the fine foliage. Flowers beautifully fringed. White. .50	
676	— Fimbriata Marginata Lilacina. Flowers, fine imbricated white and lilac shaded; the leaflets are narrow, bordered with white . 1.00	
677	— Erecta Flore Pleno Alba. A beautiful variety of the double-white Chinese Primrose, very choice . 1.00	
678	— Flore Pleno. Double Prize Varieties. We have the pleasure of offering to amateurs the choicest varieties of Chinese Primrose, unequalled by any yet produced, comprising a proportion of double flowers. These seeds were received directly from the celebrated London growers, who received one special and three first-class certificates from the Royal Horticultural Society. "This strain of Primula is a remarkable one. The flowers are large, full, and frilled; and in color, vary from white, through shades of pale flesh-color, to blush of deepest hue" . 1.00	
679	— Fimbriata Punctata. Splendid variety; with large bouquets of flowers, finely fringed; brilliant crimson, spotted with white . .50	
680	— Erecta Superba. Erect-growing variety, bright rose-colored. .50	
681	— Macrophylla. Remarkable variety, with long, massive foliage, and beautiful flowers, of great substance, beautiful form, and finely fringed. .50	
682	— Good, Mixed25	
683	— Extra, Mixed. All the best varieties mixed50	



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

NO.

PRICE.

CHOROZEMA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ.*

A splendid profuse-flowering genus of shrubs, whose rich-colored blossoms and graceful habits render them remarkably effective objects for conservatory or green house decoration; succeed best in sandy peat and loam. Greenhouse shrubs.

- 684 **Chorozema, Mixed.** Including several fine varieties25

CINERARIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

A well-known favorite free-flowering plant, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year, and, from the richness and diversity of its colors, is one of the most valuable plants. Half-hardy perennial.

- 685 **Cineraria, Fine-Mixed.** 1½ feet25
 686 — **Extra Fine-Mixed.** Saved from the choicest-named flowers. 1½ feet . .50
 687 — **Maritima.** Silvery foliage, beautifully cut; an admirable bedding-plant, and forms a fine contrast to *Perilla Nankinensis*. 1½ feet10

CLIANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ.*

A genus of magnificent free-flowering greenhouse shrubs, with elegant foliage and brilliantly colored, singularly shaped flowers, which are produced in clusters, and have a splendid effect. *Clianthus Magnus* and *Clianthus Puniceus* blossom freely out of doors in summer, against a trellis or south wall; *Clianthus Dampieri* succeeds best planted in the border of a greenhouse, and is one of the most magnificent plants; seeds sown in spring flower the first year. Greenhouse shrubs.

- 688 **Clianthus Dampieri.** Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower. One of the most magnificent flowers in cultivation . . .50
 689 — **Dampieri Alba.** A new and remarkable variety, with large white flowers, delicately marked with a scarlet line around each petal . . .50
 690 — **Magnus.** Beautiful scarlet-flowering shrub; elegant foliage. 4 feet . .25

CONOCLINIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

A greenhouse evergreen shrub, with beautiful, large clusters of *Ageratum*-like flowers; succeeds in a light, rich soil. Greenhouse shrubs.

- 691 **Conoclinium lanthinum.** Pale blue; very handsome. From Brazil. 2 feet .25

CUPHEA. NAT. ORD., *Lythraceæ.*

A highly ornamental and exceedingly beautiful genus of profuse-blooming plants, equally valuable for the ornamentation of the flower-house, drawing-room, and garden. If sown early, they can be used for bedding-plants the first year.

- 692 **Cuphea Galscottiana.** A new species, with flowers nearly black; remarkable .25
 693 — **Platycentra.** Well-known variety; flowers scarlet, black, and white . .10
 694 — **Zimapani.** A new variety, with large violet-red flowers25

CYCLAMEN. NAT. ORD., *Primulacæ.*

Few plants present a more gay appearance in the early spring months than the *Cyclamen*. From November to May, they enliven the greenhouse with their singularly shaped and various-colored flowers, often in such masses as to eclipse many more stately and conspicuous objects. Half-hardy perennial.

- 695 **Cyclamen.** Splendid assortment; mixed25

CYTISUS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ.*

An extremely useful free-flowering, ornamental tribe of shrubs, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory, drawing-room, and flower-garden; succeeding in any ordinary soil. Greenhouse shrubs.

- 696 **Cytisus Attleyanus.** A splendid shrub25

DAUBENTONIA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ.*

Very handsome, flowering, elegant greenhouse shrubs, succeeding in sandy loam.

- 697 **Daubentonia.** Fine mixed25

EPACRIS. NAT. ORD., *Epacridacæ.*

A well-known genus of extremely beautiful and interesting plants, flowering most profusely during the winter. Greenhouse shrub.

- 698 **Epacris, Fine-mixed.** Saved from a splendid collection25

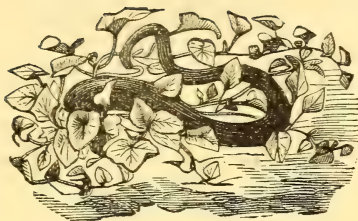
ERICA (HEATH). NAT. ORD., *Ericacæ.*

A well-known genus of extremely beautiful and interesting plants, flowering most profusely, and especially effective from their compact, close habit of growth. Both the hardy and greenhouse varieties require a sandy peat.

- 699 **Ericas, Finest Mixed.** A choice selection, from Cape of Good Hope. 2 feet .25



MARIGOLD, SUPERB GARDEN.
No. 215.



CUCUMIS FLEXUOSUS. No. 785.



TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.
No. 847.



RICINUS GIGANTEUS. No. 306.



BALSAMS. No. 53.



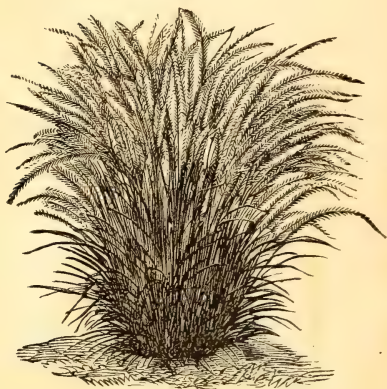
PETUNIA. No. 738.



RHODANTHE MACULATA. See No. 916.



COCKSCOMB. No. 901.



STIPA PENNATA. No. 890.



ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE. No. 881.



SOLANUM WARSZEWICZII. No. 1082.

- | NO. | ERYTHRINA. NAT. ORD., <i>Leguminosæ</i> . | PRICE. |
|-----|--|--------|
| | A magnificent genus of half-hardy shrubs, with fine leaves, and beautiful, brilliant scarlet flowers, borne on spikes from one to one and a half feet long. They may be taken up in the fall, and kept in perfect preservation during the winter in a dry cellar, the roots covered with half dry earth: when taken up, the branches should be well cut back, say to within four inches of the previous year's growth. They will flower beautifully three or four times in the course of the summer. | |
| 700 | <i>Erythrina Corallodendron</i> (Coral-tree). Scarlet; from West Indies. 10 ft. | .25 |
| 701 | — <i>Crista Galli</i> . Scarlet; from Brazil. 10 feet | .25 |

- FERNS. NAT. ORD., *Polypodiaceæ*.**
- This graceful and magnificent tribe is too well known and highly appreciated to need description. From the seeds we offer, the amateur has the certainty of raising many elegant and graceful varieties. Delights in peaty, sandy soil.
- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 702 | <i>Ferns Pteris Argyrea</i> . Beautifully variegated with silver | .25 |
| 703 | — — <i>Golden and Silver</i> . Finest mixed | .25 |
| 704 | — <i>Mixed</i> . Choicest greenhouse and stove varieties | .25 |

- FABIANA. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.**
- A handsome Erica-like greenhouse shrub, a profuse bloomer, and of the easiest culture. Thrives best in sandy peat.
- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 705 | <i>Fabiana Imbricata</i> . White, from Chili. 2 feet | .25 |
|-----|--|-----|

- FUCHSIA. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.**
- These beautiful plants are natives of South America, and have, until lately, been treated as greenhouse plants; but the greater number are now considered among the more ornamental of our hardy exotics; they grow freely in the open ground, and enliven our flower-gardens during the whole summer. Half-hardy perennials.
- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 706 | <i>Fuchsia</i> . From named varieties; superb | .50 |
| 707 | — <i>Good Mixed</i> . Including many fine varieties | .25 |

- GERANIUM (PELARGONIUM). NAT. ORD., *Geraniaceæ*.**
- There are few plants more easily grown, or that better repay the care of the cultivator, than Geraniums, or, as they are more properly called, Pelargoniums. The seeds we offer are selected with great care from some of the finest collections in Europe, and may be depended upon as being the finest. Half-hardy perennials.
- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 708 | <i>Geranium, Finest Mixed</i> . Saved from the finest fancy varieties | .25 |
| 709 | — <i>French Hybrids (Odiers)</i> . New spotted varieties; very fine | .25 |
| 710 | — <i>Scarlet</i> . Very fine for bedding and pot-culture | .10 |
| 711 | — <i>Mixed</i> . Saved from scarlet, salmon, rose, and white-flowering varieties | .25 |

- GESNERA. NAT. ORD., *Gesneraceæ*.**
- Showy hothouse plants, generally with scarlet flowers. Perennial bulbs.
- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 712 | <i>Gesnera, Finest Mixed</i> . A fine collection, embracing an assortment of colors | .25 |
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- GLOXINIA. NAT. ORD., *Gesneraceæ*.**
- A superb genus of stove-plants, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers of the richest colors. Thrives in sandy peat and loam. Hot-house bulbs.
- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 713 | <i>Gloxinia Erecta</i> . Saved from a fine collection | .50 |
| 714 | — <i>Finest Hybrid</i> . From finest-named flowers | .50 |
| 715 | — <i>Good Mixed</i> | .25 |

- HABROTHAMNUS. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.**
- Exceedingly handsome greenhouse shrubs, with beautiful bunches of brilliant-colored flowers of a waxy appearance, especially useful for winter and spring decoration of the conservatory or drawing-room.
- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 716 | <i>Habrothamnus, Finest Mixed</i> | .25 |
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- HARDENBERGIA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.**
- A very pretty and ornamental greenhouse climber, producing a profusion of splendid pea-shaped flowers, especially suited for pillars, rafters, or wire globes.
- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 717 | <i>Hardenbergia, Finest Mixed</i> | .25 |
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- HELIOTROPIUM. NAT. ORD., *Boraginaceæ*.**
- The Heliotrope is almost too well known to need recommendation. Its scent is delightful; well adapted for bedding or pot-culture. Seeds sown in spring make fine plants for summer decoration. Half-hardy perennial.
- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 718 | <i>Heliotropium</i> . Mixed; comprising ten sorts | .10 |
|-----|---|-----|



- NO. PRICE.
- HIBISCUS.** NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.
One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy tribes of plants cultivated. Whether the hardy sorts be planted in mixed or shrubby border, or the more tender varieties be grown for in-doors decoration, they are all alike characterized by the size and varied beautiful colors of their flowers.
- 719 **Hibiscus.** Greenhouse sorts. Mixed25
- INCARVILLEA.** NAT. ORD., *Bignoniaceæ*.
Elegant free-flowering climbers, of graceful habit; succeeds best in loam and peat. Greenhouse climber.
- 720 **Incarvillea Sinensis.** White trumpet flowers, shaded with rose; from China. 20f. .25
- 721 — **Grandiflora.** New. A very distinct and pretty dark-colored species . .50
- INDIGOFEA.** NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.
A genus of elegant free-flowering greenhouse shrubs, of easy culture, thriving in sandy loam and peat.
- 722 **Indigofera, Finest Mixed**25
- KENNEDYA.** NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.
These climbers are among the most striking of greenhouse ornaments, and deserve more extensive cultivation than has hitherto been extended to them, as few plants are more serviceable for greenhouse decoration. Their bright colors impart a most cheerful appearance; and, if trained round fanciful wire shapes, a peculiarly interesting effect is produced. Greenhouse shrub.
- 723 **Kennedya.** Splendid mixture25
- LAGERSTRÆMIA.** NAT. ORD., *Lythraceæ*.
A splendid greenhouse shrub, with exceedingly handsome flowers, sometimes called the Bride of India.
- 724 **Lagerstræmia Indica, Finest Mixed**25
- LISIANTHUS.** NAT. ORD., *Gentianeæ*.
When well grown, this is a splendid plant for greenhouse or conservatory decoration. Its flowers are extremely handsome, and of rich dark-blue, which few greenhouse plants possess. Succeeds best in a sandy peat, with very little loam. Winter in a warm greenhouse, and re-pot in spring.
- 725 **Lisianthus Russellianus.** Rich-blue, shaded with purple; from Mexico. 2 ft. .25
- MANDEVILLEA.** NAT. ORD., *Apocynaceæ*.
Well-known as a most elegant and beautiful pure white, large, open, highly fragrant, trumpet-shaped flower, freely produced in a profusion of racemes, which renders it extremely attractive either in greenhouse or garden. From Buenos Ayres.
- 726 **Mandevillea Suaveolens.** White. Greenhouse shrub. 10 feet25
- MELALEUCA.** NAT. ORD., *Myrtaceæ*.
A genus of very desirable greenhouse or conservatory plants, remarkable for the neatness of their foliage, and the beauty of their flowers, which are produced on gracefully drooping branches.
- 727 **Melaleuca.** Finest mixed25
- MIMULUS (MONKEY-FLOWER).** NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.
A genus of extremely handsome, profuse-flowering plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, which are distinguished by their rich and strikingly beautiful markings. Seeds sown in spring make fine bedding-plants for summer blooming, while seed sown in autumn produces very effective early-flowering greenhouse plants. Half-hardy perennials.
- 727½ **Mimulus Moschatus (Musk Plant).** Yellow. ½ foot10
- 728 — **Cupreus.** Six or eight inches high, with handsome, glossy foliage, and large, finely-formed, orange-scarlet flowers; very free-flowering25
- 729 — **Pardina (Tigrinoides).** Beautiful blotched and spotted hybrid, having dwarf habit and glossy foliage, with large, finely-shaped flower of a rich yellow ground, blotched and spotted in the most striking manner25
- 730 — **Finest Mixed.** The above mixed25
- OXALIS.** NAT. ORD., *Oxalidaceæ*.
Elegant flowering-plants, particularly adapted for the greenhouse or parlor, where they bloom in mid-winter.

NO.		PRICE.
731	Oxalis Rosea. Very neat, erect-growing plant, six to nine inches high, with numerous clusters of bright rose-colored, salver-shaped flowers . . .	.10
732	— Tropæoloides. Yellow. Tender annual. $\frac{1}{4}$ foot . . .	.10



MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS.

PELARGONIUM. NAT. ORD., *Geraniaceæ*.

A genus of indispensable and beautiful greenhouse plants: whether for the adornment of the conservatory or the drawing-room, they stand unrivalled. Greenhouse perennial.

- 733 **Pelargonium.** Finest mixed. From named prize flowers25
 734 — **Fancy.** Saved from the newest and best varieties in cultivation50
 735 — **Ivy-Leaved.** These Ivy-leaved Pelargoniums are useful from their graceful, drooping growth, for vases, rustic, or suspending baskets; their rich, wax-like foliage alone is ornamental50
 736 — **Spotted.** This strain has been obtained by hybridizing the attractive French kinds with the best varieties of the most eminent English growers .50
 737 — **Tricolor Varieties.** The seed now offered was saved from distinctly-marked varieties; which, having been carefully hybridized, may be expected to yield a good proportion of this deservedly popular section . . .50
 (For other varieties, see Geranium.)

PETUNIA. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering, easily cultivated garden favorite, equally effective and beautiful whether grown in pots for the decoration of the greenhouse or sitting-room window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable. Seeds sown in spring make fine bedding-plants for summer and autumn display; succeeds in any rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

- 738 **Petunia Grandiflora Hybrida.** Mixed; saved from named flowers25
 739 — **Marginata.** Green-bordered; a fine variety10
 740 — **Inimitable.** Red-margined and blotched, with pure white; fine . . .25
 741 — **Countess of Ellesmere.** Deep rose, with white throat10
 742 — **Striatifolia.** A beautiful striped variety25

NO.		PRICE.
743	Petunia Flore Pleno. These are fecundated with great care, and are sure to produce a large percentage of double flowers . . . . .	.25
744	— Large-flowered Alba. White; fine . . . . .	.10
745	— Purpurea. Purple . . . . .	.10
746	— Rosea. Rose-colored . . . . .	.10
747	— Violet. Violet . . . . .	.10
748	— Good Mixed . . . . .	.05
749	— Finest Mixed . . . . .	.10

PITTOSPORUM. NAT. ORD., *Pittosporaceæ*.

A handsome genus of exceedingly ornamental shrubs; thrives in peat and loam. Greenhouse shrubs.

750	Pittosporum. Finest mixed25
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POINCIANA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

A very elegant and ornamental genus of greenhouse shrubs, requiring a rich soil.

751	Poinciana. Finest mixed25
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POLYGALA. NAT. ORD., *Polygalaceæ*.

A very handsome genus of greenhouse evergreen shrubs, which may be grown out of doors in summer; thrives best in peat and loam.

752	Polygala. Finest varieties mixed25
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PUNICA. NAT. ORD., *Myrtaceæ*.

Certainly amongst the handsomest of shrubs. Under the shelter of a south wall, they flower profusely throughout the summer. Half-hardy shrubs.

753	Punica Granatum (Pomegranate). Waxy scarlet; from south of Europe25
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SALVIA SPLENDENS COMPACTA.

SALVIA. NAT. ORD., *Labiataæ*.

The following varieties are very fine for the conservatory or autumn flowering; remarkable for their spikes of rich-colored flowers. Half-hardy perennials.

754	Salvia Amabilis. Lavender-blue; from South America. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
755	— Argentea. Fine large silvery foliage, of great substance; from Crete. 2 ft. . . . .	.10

NO.		PRICE.
756	Salvia Patens. Splendid deep blue; from Mexico. 3 feet . . . . .	.25
757	— Splendens. Beautiful scarlet. 3 feet . . . . .	.25
758	— Splendens Compacta. Distinguished from the old Splendens by its more tufted and compact habit, its dwarfer growth, and by the spikes of flowers, which bloom earlier, and more dense on the stems . . . . .	.25
759	— Azurea. Fine azure-blue. 2 feet . . . . .	.25

SCHIZOSTYLIS. NAT. ORD., *Iridææ*.

A new African plant, which appears to be a rival to the Gladiolus, resembling it not only in general habit, but in the brilliancy of its long spikes of broad open flowers, varying from deep rosy crimson to vivid scarlet, and measuring two inches across. It appears quite hardy, and blooms in the autumn, remaining long in flower. It is easily cultivated, and will be very valuable for the open garden or for greenhouse decoration. The flowers are striking and brilliant.

760	Schizostylis Coccinea. Scarlet50
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SCHINUS. NAT. ORD., *Terbinthaceæ*.

An elegant, ornamental, and highly fragrant greenhouse shrub, with beautiful bunches of waxy, currant-like fruit. The plant forms a desirable drawing-room ornament, and is easily cultivated; seeds sown in spring make handsome autumn plants. It succeeds out of doors in summer.

761	Schinus Molle (Pepper-Shrub). From Peru. 6 feet25
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SIDA. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

Handsome, free-flowering, easily cultivated greenhouse plants.

762	Sida. Finest varieties mixed25
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SOLANUM. NAT. ORD., *Solanaceæ*.

A genus of most beautiful ornamental fruit-bearing plants, some of them among the most interesting of greenhouse shrubs. Others are the most valuable of ornamental climbers. Half hardy.

763	Solanum Capsicastrum. Miniature orange-tree, covered with a profusion of scarlet fruit all winter; fine for parlor or conservatory . . . . .	.10
764	— Laciniatum Elegans. A beautiful shrub, producing a large quantity of blue flowers, with bunches of orange-colored fruit; fine . . . . .	.25
765	— Jasminoides. Flower white, in clusters; fine. 30 feet . . . . .	.25
766	— Texanum. Waxy scarlet fruit, of great beauty; from Texas. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

STATICE. NAT. ORD., *Plumbaginaceæ*.

A magnificent genus of beautiful greenhouse and out-door plants, remarkable alike for variety of their foliage and the brilliancy and beauty of their flowers. The hardy kinds are splendid for rock-work and the flower-borders, while the half-hardy make fine conservatory plants. Half-hardy perennial.

767	Statice Bonduellii. Deep golden-yellow; from Levant. 1½ feet . . . . .	.10
768	— Formosa. Rose-color; fine. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
769	— Pseudo Armeria. Very ornamental and effective; rose-color. 2 feet . . . . .	.10
770	— Halfordii. A beautiful greenhouse variety. 2 feet . . . . .	.25

STEVIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Mexican perennials, with tufts of very pretty white or pinkish flowers, which should be grown in sandy peat; fine for pots or borders. Tender perennials.

771	Stevia Purpurea. Purple. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
772	— Serrata. White; the variety usually grown for cutting. 2 feet . . . . .	.10

SUTHERLANDIA. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

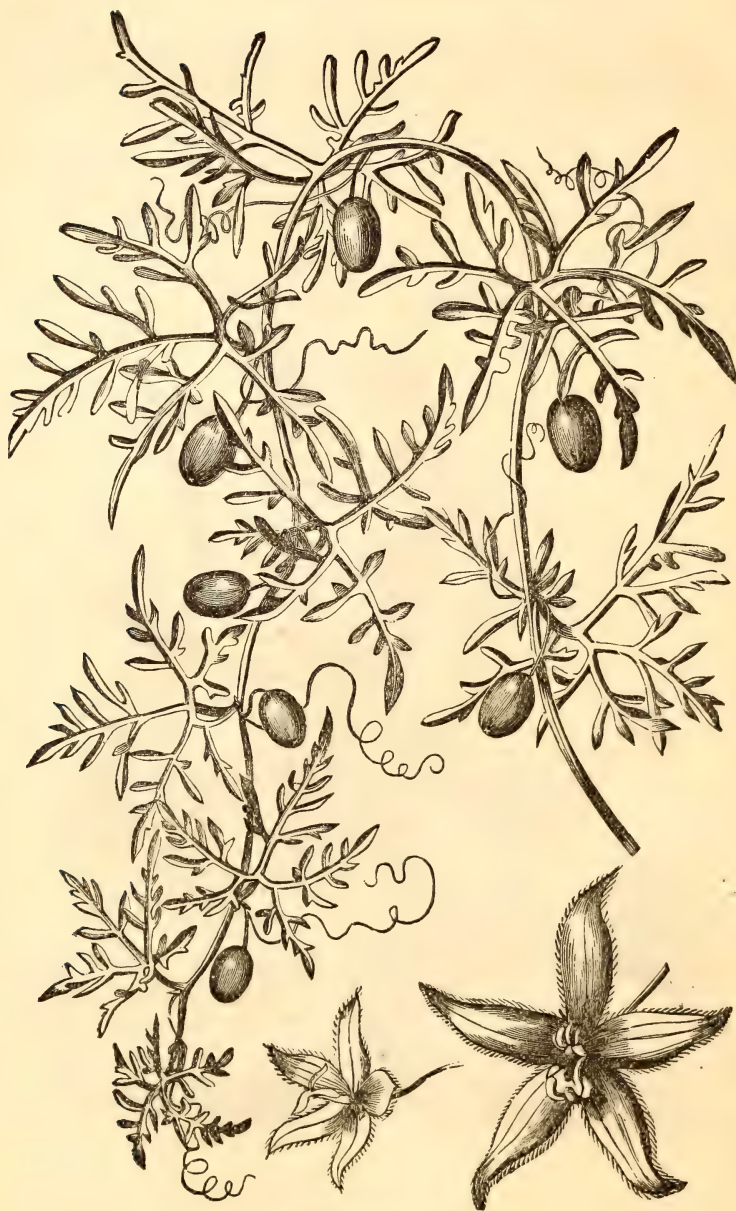
An exceedingly beautiful little greenhouse shrub, with handsome Clianthus-like flowers; succeeds best in peat and loam.

773	Sutherlandia. Fine mixed25
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TOURNEFORTIA. NAT. ORD., *Boraginææ*.

A very pretty plant, flowers of which resemble the Heliotrope, but without its fragrance; fine either for pot or garden culture. Tender perennial.

774	Tournefortia Heliotropoides. Lilac; trailer; from Buenos Ayres. ½ foot10
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AOBRA VIRDIFLORA.

NO.		PRICE
	cumber, and train against a wall or trellis, or in any way that may be desired. Cucumis Flexuosus, commonly known as the Snake Cucumber, is most singularly interesting in its fruit. Half-hardy annuals.	
784	Cucumis Acutangulus. Curious forms . . . . .	.10
785	— Flexuosus (Snake Cucumber). Very peculiar, growing three feet long . . . . .	.10
786	— Melochito. Variegated; brown and yellow . . . . .	.10
787	— Meduliferus. Scarlet and thorny . . . . .	.10
788	— Mixed. The above mixed . . . . .	.10

CYCLANTHERA. NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Curious bird-shaped gourds, of a very ornamental character; rapid climbers; thrives in any rich soil in a warm situation. Very desirable for covering arbors, trellis-work, &c. Half-hardy annuals.

789	Cyclanthera Explodens. An elegant climber; as fast a grower as the Pedata, with handsome foliage, and pretty oval-shaped fruits, exploding with a loud noise when ripe . . . . .	.25
790	— Pedata. Graceful, slender-habited climbing-plants, with pendant branches of elegant balloon-like seed-pods; a novel plant, of easy culture. 15 feet . . . . .	.10

CYPRESS VINE (IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT). NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

791	Cypress Vine, Scarlet. A tender, climbing annual, with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers; seed should not be planted in open ground before the last of May or first of June. 15 feet . . . . .	.05
792	— White. Variety of the preceding . . . . .	.05
793	— Rosea. Rose-color . . . . .	.05

DOLICHOS (HYACINTH BEAN). NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

Beautiful climbing plants; flowers in clusters; treatment much the same as the common bean. Tender annuals.

794	Dolichos Lablab, Mixed. The finest varieties mixed . . . . .	.05
795	— Giganteus. A hardy ornamental climber; from the East Indies . . . . .	.10

GOURDS. NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

The tribe of Gourds is known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and, being of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, &c.; the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage. Tender annual.

796	Gourds, Bottle. A very useful variety . . . . .	.05
797	— Pear-shaped. Two-colored . . . . .	.05
798	— Apple-striped. Very ornamental . . . . .	.10
799	— Egg-shaped. Resembling an egg . . . . .	.10
800	— Hercules' Club. Club-shaped; curious . . . . .	.10
801	— Long-fruited. Some very fine ones . . . . .	.10
802	— Powder-horn . . . . .	.10
803	— Orange. In the form of an orange . . . . .	.10
804	— Mixed. The above mixed . . . . .	.10

IPOMÆA (CONVOLVULUS). NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for warm sheltered situations out of doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvellously brilliant colors with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet-blue to the most delicate cerulean. The perennial species are invaluable for greenhouse decoration.

805	Ipomæa Bona Nox (<i>Good-night</i>). White; from West Indies. From 10 to 15 ft. . . . .	.10
806	— Coccinea (<i>Star Ipomæa</i>). Fine scarlet . . . . .	.05
807	— Burridge's (<i>Morning Glory</i>). With large, bright crimson flowers. 15 feet . . . . .	.05
808	— Dickson's. A splendid Morning Glory, with large blue flowers . . . . .	.05
809	— Hederacea Superba Grandiflora. A large sky-blue flower, elegantly bordered with pure white; exceedingly beautiful. 12 feet . . . . .	.25
810	— Limbata. Rosy-violet, elegantly blotched with white. 10 to 15 feet . . . . .	.10
811	— Elegantissima. One of the finest of all the Ipomæa; blue, with intense purple centre in the form of a star, with pure white margin . . . . .	.25
812	— Purpurea (<i>Morning Glory</i>). Mixed . . . . .	.05

NO.		PRICE.
813	Ipomæa Rubro Cærulea. Produces a profusion of azure-blue flowers, which, in its maturity, is one of the most lovely objects imaginable. 10 to 15 feet	.25
814	— Learii. Magnificent mazarine-blue. Greenhouse perennial. 12 feet	.25
815	— Tuberosa. Pale-yellow; from West Indies. Greenhouse perennial	.25
816	— Quamoclit. (See Cypress-Vine.)	.05
817	— Volubilis Madame Anne. A very fine new variety, with variegated flowers, striped red on a white ground	.25
818	— Minima Spectabile. A pretty, hardy, annual species; with small, heart-shaped leaves and rosy flowers, remaining the whole day expanded	.25
819	— Coptica. A beautiful climber; deep-lanceolated leaves; flowers, handsome rose with white, standing well in bouquets	.25



THUNBERGIA ALATA (see page 70).



IPOMŒA VOLUBILIS (MADAME ANNE).

NEW IPOMŒAS, WITH SELF-COLORED FOLIAGE.

820	Ipomæa Hederacea Alba Grandiflora Intus Rosea. Handsome white flower, with dark-rose throat	.50
821	— Alba Grandiflora Intus Rosea Semi-Plena. Of the same form and color as the foregoing; a semi-double one, which is seldom seen in this family	.50
822	— Atrocarminea Grandiflora Azurea Marginata. With brilliant carmine flowers, edged with clear azure-blue	.50

NEW IPOMŒAS, WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE.

We attach much importance to this new section, and find them worthy of recommendation. We beg to state that we have tried them carefully, and found them to come true from seed.

823	— Grandiflora Alba Picta Carminea (with silver-marbled leaves). Heart-shaped leaves, largely marbled with silver-gray; flowers white, dotted with brilliant carmine	.50
824	— Alba Picta Lilacina (with golden-marbled leaves). Heart-shaped leaves, largely marbled with silver-gray; white flowers, spotted with lilac	.50

LOASA. NAT. ORD., *Loasaceæ*.

The Loasa are beautiful, tender, climbing annuals, suitable for covering a trellis or ornamental wire-work.

825	Loasa Aurantica. Orange-color. 6 feet	.10
826	— Herbertii. Scarlet. 6 feet	.10

LOPHOSPERMUM. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

An elegant and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome and showy foxglove-like flowers; very effective for conservatory, greenhouse, or garden decoration, and may be used with advantage for hanging-baskets; will bloom the first season from seed. Half-hardy perennial.

NO.		PRICE.
827	Lophospermum Coccineum. Red . . . . .	.25
828	— Hendersonii. Rose . . . . .	.25
829	— Scandens. Purple . . . . .	.10
830	— Mixed. The above varieties . . . . .	.25



LOPHOSPERMUM SCANDENS.



MAURANDYA BARCLAYANA.

MAURANDYA. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The most graceful and free-flowering of soft-wooded climbers, whether for the ornamentation of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for pillars, trellis-work, and verandas in the flower-garden. The effect produced by the profusion of elegant and varied-colored flowers is strikingly beautiful. Blooms the first season from seed. Half-hardy perennial.

831	Maurandya Barclayana. Rich violet. 10 feet . . . . .	.10
832	— Alba. White. 10 feet . . . . .	.10
833	— Coccinea. Scarlet. 10 feet . . . . .	.10
834	— Semperflorens, Alba. White. 10 feet . . . . .	.10
835	— Rosea. Rose. 10 feet . . . . .	.10
836	— Mixed. Above mixed . . . . .	.10

MORNING GLORY. NAT. ORD., *Convolvulacæ*.

837	Morning Glory, Mixed. The finest varieties. 20 feet05
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MOMORDICA. NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitacæ*.

The Squirting Cucumber; an annual gourd-like plant, with woolly leaves and golden-yellow flowers, the fruit of which resembles a small cucumber, and, when ripe, bursts the moment it is touched, scattering its seeds, and the half-liquid pulpy matter in which they are contained, to a considerable distance. Half-hardy annual.

838	Momordica Balsamina (Balsam Apple). From East Indies. 10 feet . . . . .	.05
839	— Charanti (Balsam Pear). From East Indies. 10 feet . . . . .	.05

PASSION-FLOWER. NAT. ORD., *Passifloracæ*.

A splendid class of climbers, with curious flowers produced in great profusion; fine for conservatory, or will answer for the garden; flowering freely during the autumn.

840	Passiflora. Fine mixed25
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NO. **PHASEOLUS** (SCARLET-RUNNER BEANS). NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*. PRICE.

This is a popular climbing annual, with spikes of showy scarlet flowers, and a variety with white flowers. They are extensively grown to cover arbors, walls, or to form screens, for which purpose they are admirably adapted on account of their vigorous and rapid growth. Hardy annuals.

- 841 **Phaseolus Coccinea**. Brilliant scarlet10
 842 — **Painted Lady**. A beautiful variety10
 843 — **Alba**. White10

SCOTANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

A beautiful fast-growing annual climber, with elegant foliage, covered with pure white flowers, imitating those of *Mandevilla*, and splendid oblong scarlet fruits.

- 844 **Scotanthus Tubiflorus**. A magnificent novelty 25

TACSONIA. NAT. ORD., *Passifloraceæ*.

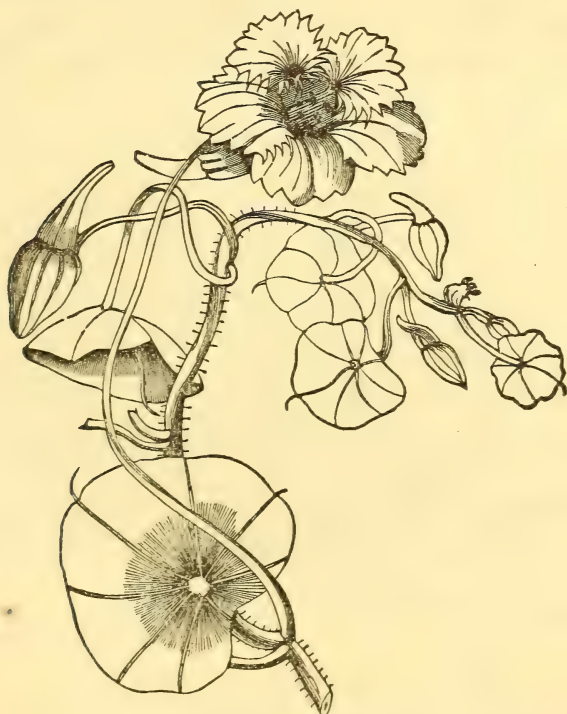
This is a splendid "Passion-flower"-like conservatory climbing shrub; showing the unequalled vermilion tint of the *Genesera Cinnabarina*, each blossom being relieved by contrast with a circle or band of purple filaments in the centre.

- 845 **Tacsonia Ignea**. Orange-scarlet; fine50

THUNBERGIA. NAT. ORD., *Acanthaceæ*.

Extremely ornamental climbers; much admired; very free bloomers; good for trellis, stems of trees, and in the greenhouse, or out of doors in summer in a warm situation. Tender annuals.

- 846 **Thunbergia, Mixed**10



TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.

NO.

TROPÆOLUM. NAT. ORD., *Tropæoleæ*.

PRICE.

The following varieties, as hybrids from *Tropæolum Lobbianum*, are unsurpassed by any collection ever offered. They are all of the easiest culture, and flower profusely the first year. Though not in all cases perpetuating their respective kinds true from seed, they nevertheless often produce still more beautiful ones.

In the greenhouse or conservatory they may be had in bloom the greater part of the year; and in favored situations in the open air, for edgings, covering trellis-work, or handles of rustic baskets, or trailing from vases, their elegance of form and brilliancy of color render them peculiarly valuable.

847	Tropæolum Lobbianum.	Orange.	4 feet	. . . . .	.10
848	— Caroline Schmidt.	Deep scarlet.	6 feet	. . . . .	.25
849	— Duc de Malakoff.	Straw color; edged rose, spotted with red.	6 ft.	. . . . .	.25
850	— Flamula Grandiflora.	Yellow, streaked with carmine.	6 feet	. . . . .	.25
851	— Geant des Batailles.	Brilliant crimson.	6 feet	. . . . .	.25
852	— Garibaldii.	Fine orange, shaded with scarlet.	6 feet.	. . . . .	.25
853	— Duc de Vicence.	Sulphur, with vermilion spots.	6 feet	. . . . .	.25
854	— Monsieur Turucl.	Orange-yellow, striped with vermilion.	6 feet	. . . . .	.25
855	— Monsieur Calmet.	Lemon, spotted with crimson; very beautiful		. . . . .	.25
856	— Peraguanum.	Scarlet, with black spots; very fine.	6 feet	. . . . .	.25
857	— Roi des Noirs.	Nearly black.	4 feet	. . . . .	.25
858	— Victor Emmanuel.	Brilliant carmine and gold.	4 feet	. . . . .	.25
859	— Zanderii.	Vivid scarlet; one of the strongest growing varieties.	4 ft.	. . . . .	.25
860	— Mixed.	Finest varieties		. . . . .	.25
861	— King Theodore.	Bluish-green foliage, and novel blossoms of an intense black; forms a fine contrast with the scarlet		. . . . .	.25
862	— Lobbi Crown Prince of Prussia.	A splendid acquisition of strong habit; flowers, brilliant scarlet; said to surpass all others		. . . . .	.25
863	— Lilli Schmidt Crimson.	A bright crimson variety of the Lilli Schmidt		. . . . .	.25

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

AGROSTIS. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

Rank high among the ornamental grasses from their delicate and graceful growth, and are very useful for winter bouquets. Hardy annuals.

864	Agrostis Effusus.	Fine; from Europe	. . . . .	.10
865	— Nebulosa.	One of the most graceful and elegant; from Europe	. . . . .	.10
866	— Plumosa.	Rare; from Europe	. . . . .	.10

ANTHOXANTHUM. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

867	Anthoxanthum Gracile.	A very pretty ornamental grass. Hardy annual.	½ ft.	.10
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ANDROPOGON. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

868	Andropogon Argenteum.	A beautiful perennial grass, growing several feet high, with silver-green foliage25
869	— Formosum.	A new perennial grass, said to exceed in dimensions any ornamental grass at present in cultivation, and producing a majestic effect	. . . . .	.25

ARUNDO. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

870	Arundo Donax Fol. Variegatis.	Ornamental reed-like plant, six feet high, with lance-shaped foliage of the deepest green, beautifully striped with white25
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BRIZA (QUAKING-GRASS). NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

A very useful ornamental grass, fine for dried bouquets. Hardy annual.

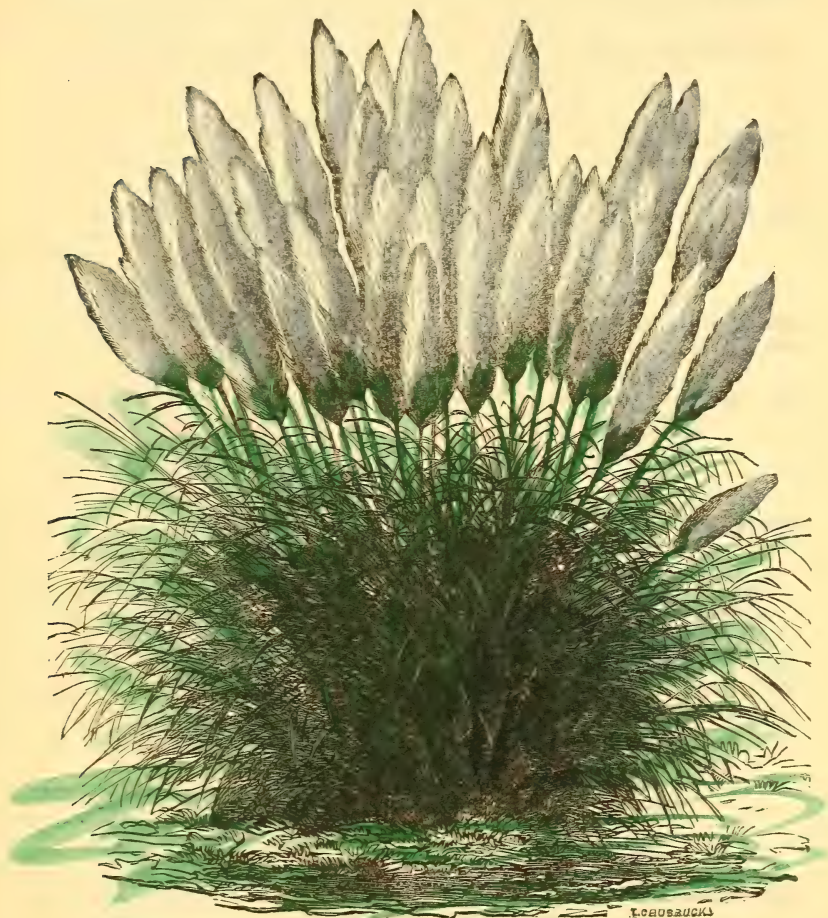
871	Briza Maxima.	Fine; from Cape of Good Hope05
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NO.		PRICE.
872	Briza Gracilis (slender). From Cape of Good Hope05
873	— Compacta . Very compact-growing variety of the Quaking-Grass; and will be found very ornamental for winter decoration and for bouquets25

BRYZOPYRUM. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

A very pretty dwarf variety of the ornamental grasses; good for dried bouquets.

874	Bryzopyrum Siculum . Distinct and beautiful; hardy annual. From N. Ame.10
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GYNERIUM (PAMPAS GRASS).

BROMUS. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

875	Bromus Bryzoporoides . A very pretty variety of ornamental grass. Hardy annual10
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CHLORIS. NAT. ORD., *Gramineæ*.

Singularly elegant perennial grass, nine to twelve inches in height, with flower-scapes or stems, having slender flower-spikes or rachis radiating horizontally from

NO.		PRICE.
	the extremities of each scape like the concentric spokes of a wheel. Half-hardy annual.	
876	Chloris Radiata. From East India. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
	CHRYSURUS. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
	Very pretty ornamental grass, suitable for dried bouquets. Hardy annual.	
877	Chrysurus Aureus. From Levant. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.05
	COIX. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
878	Coix Lachryma (Job's Tears). A very curious ornamental grass, having seeds which have the appearance of large tears; from East Indies . . . . .	.05
	ERAGROSTIS. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
	Ornamental grasses; suitable for winter bouquets.	
879	Eragrostis Elegans (Love-grass). From South of Europe . . . . .	.05
880	— Cylindrifolia. From China . . . . .	.05
	ERIANTHUS. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
881	Erianthus Ravennæ. This is a bold-looking, reed-like grass, from four to six feet high, with a fine foliage, resembling much in appearance the Pampas grass; rare. Half-hardy perennial; from south of Europe . . . . .	.25
	ELEUSINE. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
	Ornamental grasses; light and graceful.	
882	Eleusine Coracana. From East Indies . . . . .	.10
883	— Indicum. From East Indies . . . . .	.10
	GYNERIUM (PAMPAS GRASS). NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
884	Gynerium Argenteum. This is, without exception, the most stately growing species of grass known. In stature it rivals the Bamboo, attaining, in its native plains (South America), from ten to fifteen feet in height. In northern latitudes, it should be protected in winter by removing to the cellar or cold frame. Half-hardy perennial See cut p. 79. . . . .	.25
	HORDEUM. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
885	Hordeum Jubatum. A fine new ornamental grass . . . . .	.10
	IMPERIATA. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
	A magnificent, hardy grass, quite recently introduced from Amoor, with graceful curved foliage, forming a fine bush about three feet high, throwing out numerous flower-spikes about five feet in height, bearing glittering silvery plumes of flowers; extremely pretty. The leaves are lively green, with a broad, silvery line down the middle; and the habit and bearing of the plant are quite as handsome as <i>Gynerium</i> .	
886	Imperkata Sacchariflora . . . . .	.25
	OATS (<i>AVENA SENSITIVA</i>). NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
	A very curious genus of ornamental grasses; fine for dried bouquets; suitable for mixed borders. Hardy annual.	
887	Oats Animated. Curious. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
	SPERGULA. NAT. ORD., <i>Caryophyllacæ</i> .	
	Extremely neat, moss-like plants, of a beautiful, lively green, largely used as a substitute for grass on lawns, which they quickly cover, and require no further attention than rolling and keeping free from weeds; found to thrive best on stiff soil.	
888	Spergula Pilifera. From Corsica. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot . . . . .	.10
	STIPA. NAT. ORD., <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
889	Stipa Gigantea. Fine ornamental grass . . . . .	.10
890	— Pennata (Feather Grass). Beautiful . . . . .	.05

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

NO.	ACROCLINIUM. NAT. ORD., <i>Compositæ</i> .	PRICE.
	An elegant new annual from Swan River, producing beautiful everlasting flowers resembling the <i>Rhodanthe Manglesii</i> , but much larger; fine for winter bouquets, flowering in any garden soil. Hardy annuals.	
891	Acroclinium Atrorseum. Deep rose-color. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
892	— Roseum. Light rose. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
893	— Album. Pure white. 1 foot . . . . .	.10

AMMOBIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A fine everlasting plant, valuable for making dried winter bouquets; pretty for the garden.

894	Ammobium Alatum. White; from New Holland. Hardy annual. 2 feet05
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CELOSIA AUREA PYRAMIDALIS (side-shoot).

CELOSIA. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

Magnificent, free-flowering, graceful-growing plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful feathery-looking flowers (see engraving,

NO.		PRICE.
	<i>which represents a side shoot of Aurea Pyramidalis</i>). <i>Celosia Argentea</i> , however, produces its flowers in spikes, like a <i>Gomphrena</i> (<i>Globe Amaranthus</i>), but much longer; and, if gathered when young, they are valuable for winter bouquets. Grown in pots, they are the most elegant. Half-hardy annuals.	
895	<i>Celosia Argentea</i> . Silvery white, shaded with bright rose; very handsome. 3 ft. .	.10
896	— <i>Aurea Pyramidalis</i> . Magnificent golden-feathered plant. 3 feet .	.25
897	— <i>Coccinea Pyramidalis</i> . Crimson, same as the preceding, differing only in color. 3 feet .	.25
898	— <i>Pyramidalis Nana Aurantica</i> . Erect, from fifteen to eighteen inches; leaves oval, acuminate, bright green; trusses of flower-spikes pyramidal, of a brilliant buff yellow .	.25
899	— <i>Pyramidalis versicolor</i> . Oval acuminate leaves of red brown; all the spikes terminated by bright carmine trusses before opening, passing gradually to violet carmine. 3 feet .	.25

COCKSCOMB. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

Highly ornamental, curious-looking flowers, for decoration of the flower-house, drawing-room and garden; all the varieties are remarkably attractive, producing a fine effect when grown in pots and mixed with other plants, either on the stage of a greenhouse, or planted in some warm situation out of doors. The following sorts have been saved from combs remarkable for their size and symmetry. Half-hardy annuals.

900	Cockscombs, Mixed Varieties . . . . .	.05
901	— Dwarf Crimson. Brilliant and large; from a prize collection. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot .	.10
902	— Yellow. Same as above, except color . . . . .	.10
903	— New Giant. Very large, brilliant-red rose; beautiful rose-dwarf. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot .	.10

GLOBE AMARANTHUS. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ*.

The Globes are well known, and much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, and are highly prized for their heads of flowers, which, if gathered before they are too far advanced, will retain their beauty for several years. The seeds are rather slow to vegetate in the open ground, the orange in particular, which seldom starts without bottom heat. Tender annual.

904	Globe Amaranthus (<i>Gomphrena</i>). Crimson; fine; 2 feet . . . . .	.05
905	— Variegated. From India. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
906	— White. From India. 2 feet . . . . .	.05
907	— Orange (<i>Hovey</i>). From New Mexico. 2 feet . . . . .	.05

GNAPHALIUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Fine everlasting flowers, useful for making dry bouquets; will grow in any common garden-soil. Half-hardy annual.

908	Gnaphalium <i>Fœtidum</i> . Yellow. 2 feet10
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HELICHRYSUM (ETERNAL FLOWERS). NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

The Helichrysum are very ornamental in the garden, and much admired on account of the beauty of the flower when dried, which, if gathered when they first open, and carefully dried, will retain their form and color for years. They are highly prized for winter mantle-bouquets and ornaments for vases. Hardy annuals.

909	Helichrysum <i>Atrosanguineum Nanum</i> . Dwarf; deep-crimson. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet .	.25
910	— <i>Atrococcineum Nanum</i> . Very dwarf; dark-scarlet; very fine. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. .	.10
911	— <i>Borussorum Rex</i> . New; white variety; very free-flowering . . . . .	.25
912	— <i>Compositum Maximum</i> . One of the finest of the class; flowers very double, and a large variety of colors mixed . . . . .	.10
913	— Finest Mixed. Including twelve sorts . . . . .	.10

HELIPTERUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

914	Helipterum <i>Sanfordi</i> . Pretty dwarf-tufted everlasting, with small neat foliage, and large globular clusters of bright golden-yellow flowers. It grows well in the open border, and the flowers are fine for winter bouquets .	.10
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RHODANTHE. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Charming everlasting flowers, of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower-garden. Its neat, compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or ribboning, while its bright-colored flowers, elegant style of growth, and profuse blooming, render it an object of universal admiration. The flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable winter bouquets. Succeeds best in a light rich soil, and a warm, sheltered situation. Half-hardy annuals.

NO.		PRICE.
915	Rhodanthe Manglesii. Neat, unique, and beautiful; with numerous semi-double, daisy-like flowers, of rich rose-color, suffused with white, retaining their transparency and beauty. 1 foot . . . . .	.10
916	— Maculata. Very robust, fine, glossy, heart-shaped foliage, of graceful bearing, with flowers from one and a half to two inches in diameter, of a bright, deep, rosy carmine, rendered more brilliant by a broad, velvety, blackish, purple-crimson belt, surrounding the bright-yellow disk. 2 ft. . . . .	.10
917	— Atrosanguinea. Dwarf; branching species, with longer and more pointed leaves than <i>R. Maculata</i> , with flowers of a purplish-crimson . . . . .	.10
918	— Alba. Pure, silvery-white variety, of same size of flower as <i>R. Maculata</i> . One of the finest everlasting flowers introduced for a long time . . . . .	.10



RHODANTHE MACULATA.

XERANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A fine everlasting flower, good for winter bouquets. Hardy annual.

919	Xeranthemum. Finest mixed10
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WAITZIA. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

Another fine annual Everlasting, of bushy, compact habit, growing about 1 foot high, and as much in diameter, each branch terminating in clusters of elegant flowers of a deep amaranth color, with small yellow disk. Also fine for pot-culture.

920	Waitzia Corymbosa25
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SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOWER-SEEDS.

We invite the attention of our numerous customers to the following list of assortments of flower-seeds. They have all been selected expressly for us, by our special correspondents in France and Germany, from the various noted flower-seed growers, whose well-known reputation is a sure guaranty of their superior excellence, both as regards distinctness of color and freshness of seed. We have no hesitation in recommending them as equal, if not superior, to any to be obtained in Europe.

NO.	ASTERS.	PRICE.
921	Truffaut's Pæony Flowered. Sixteen splendid varieties; distinct colors .	\$1.50
922	Truffaut's Pæony Pyramid Flowered. Twelve varieties, beautiful colors .	1.25
923	————— Six varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . .	.75
924	————— Perfection. Twelve varieties, of the most beautiful colors . .	1.50
925	————— Six splendid varieties of the most beautiful colors . . . .	.75
926	Dwarf Large Flowering Pæony. Six varieties of the most beautiful colors .	1.00
927	Truffaut's Imbrique Pompone. Ten varieties of the most beautiful colors .	1.00
928	Chrysanthemum-flowered. Twelve varieties of the most beautiful colors .	1.25
929	New Giant Emperor. Ten splendid varieties of the most beautiful colors .	1.50
930	New Cocardeau, or Crown-flowered. Six varieties of the most splendid colors	1.00
931	Globe-flowered Pyramidal. Twelve varieties, most beautiful colors . .	1.00
932	Double-Globe Quilled. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
933	Ranunculus-flowered. Eight superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors .	.75
934	Reid's Improved Quilled. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
935	Double Dwarf Aster. Twelve splendid varieties of the most beautiful colors .	.75
936	Double Dwarf Bouquet Pyramid. Twelve varieties most beautiful colors .	1.00
937	Boltze's New Miniature Bouquet Pyramid. Five most beautiful colors .	.75
938	New Rose-flowered. Twelve superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors .	1.50
939	Porcupine, or Hedgehog. Six superb varieties, of the most beautiful colors .	.75

BALSAMS.

940	Double Camellia-flowered Balsams. Ten of the most beautiful colors .	1.00
941	Double Dwarf Balsams. Ten splendid varieties of the most beautiful colors	.75
942	Double Spotted Rose-flowered Balsams. Twelve most beautiful colors .	1.00
943	Improved Double Rose-flowered Balsams. Ten splendid varieties.	
	Twenty-five seeds of each . . . . .	.125

GERMAN STOCKS.

944	Dwarf Early Flowering Ten-weeks. Twenty-four varieties	2.00
945	————— Twelve varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
946	Large-flowered Improved Dwarf Ten-weeks Stock. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
947	New Large-flowered Pyramidal Ten-weeks Stocks. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
948	Dwarf Pyramidal Ten-weeks Stocks. Six varieties; most beautiful colors	1.00
949	Miniature, or Liliputian Ten-weeks Stocks. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
950	Dwarf Bouquet Ten-weeks Stocks. Six varieties of the most beautiful colors	.75
951	Giant, or Tree Ten-weeks Stock. Ten varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00

NO.		PRICE.
952	New Early Autumn-flowering Stocks. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
953	Giant Cape Stocks. Five splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
954	New Early Large-flowered Brompton Stocks. Eight beautiful varieties	1.00
955	Emperor, or Perpetual Stocks. Eight splendid varieties, beautiful colors	1.00
956	New Hybrid. Hybrid between the Wall-flower and the rough leaves. Six splendid varieties of the most beautiful colors	1.00
957	New Robust. A beautiful acquisition. Six varieties, most beautiful colors	1.50

LARKSPURS.

958	Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur. Twelve varieties, most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
959	Double Tall Rocket Larkspur. Eight varieties, most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
960	Double Branching Larkspur. Eight varieties, most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
961	Double Hyacinth-flowered Larkspur. Ten varieties, most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75

VARIOUS COLLECTIONS.

962	Antirrhinum Majus (Snapdragon). Twelve varieties, most beautiful colors	1.00
963	Antirrhinum Nanum. Six varieties; dwarf; most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
964	Acacia. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
965	Canna. Twenty-five splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	3.00
966	— Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
967	Capsicum. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
968	Convolvulus Major. Ten splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
969	Coxcomb. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
970	Everlasting Flower. Twenty-four varieties	1.50
971	Everlasting Flowers. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
972	Gladiolus. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
973	Gourds. Twenty-five splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
974	— Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
975	Helichrysum. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
976	Hollyhock. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
977	Heartsease, or Pansies. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
978	Petunia. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
979	Phlox, Drummondii. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
980	Poppies. Twelve splendid varieties of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
981	Portulaca. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
982	— Double. Four splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
983	Salpiglossis. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
984	Sweet Peas. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
985	Scabiosa. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
986	Solanum. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
987	Ipomea. Half-hardy and tender. Twelve varieties, most beautiful colors	1.00
988	Jacoea. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
989	— Dwarf. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
990	Kennedya. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	2.00
991	— Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
992	Marvel of Peru. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
993	Marygold, African and French. Eight splendid varieties, beautiful colors . . . . .	.50
994	Ornamental Grasses. Twenty-five splendid varieties, most beautiful colors	1.25
995	— Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
996	Pentstemon. Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
997	Ornamental Fruits. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful sorts	1.25
998	Tropæolum Lobbianum. Twelve splendid varieties, of the most beautiful sorts	1.50
999	Wallflower (from pot-plants). Ten varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.50
1,000	— Six splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00
1,001	Zinnia Elegans. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors . . . . .	.75
1,002	— Finest Double. Eight splendid varieties, of the most beautiful colors	1.00

THE

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE

TO THE KITCHEN GARDEN.



IN again presenting our Catalogue of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, we embrace the opportunity to add that our stock, as heretofore, has been selected with a view to secure only the freshest and most reliable seeds. Most of the staple seeds are raised expressly for us by experienced growers; and such as are imported are purchased from the most reliable seedsmen in Europe, with whom we have long dealt, and from whom we have received only such as we could with perfect confidence recommend. It is our invariable rule to test all our seeds ourselves, and never to send out any thing but what we are certain will vegetate freely, and prove true to name. Nothing causes greater disappointment than poor seeds; for not only is the season lost if they fail to grow, but an inferior crop will not pay for the trouble of planting. American-grown seeds always have our preference; but some kinds it is impossible to obtain in sufficient quantity to fill our orders, and those are obtained only from reliable dealers abroad.

Our prices are affixed by the ounce, quart, and packet; but no quantity is sold less than the ounce or quart at these prices: when less is ordered, they will be supplied in packets at that rate. All the kinds can be supplied by the pound or bushel at the lowest market rate for prime seeds.

Prices of seeds vary, to some extent, from the time of harvesting to the time of planting, and we do not feel bound by these prices unless orders are sent in early. We can only advise our customers to give their orders in good season to secure the most favorable terms.

ARTICHOKE (CYNARA SCOLYMUS).

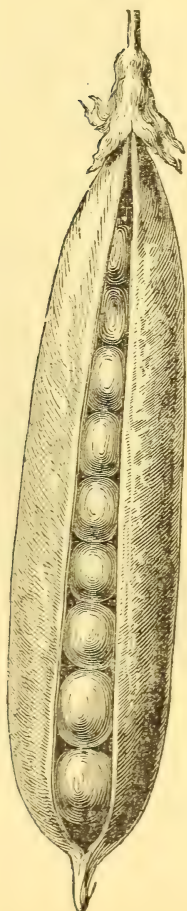
German, *Artischoke*.—French, *Artichaut*.—Spanish, *Alcachofa*.

The Artichoke is a native of the south of Europe, and is principally cultivated in the gardens of the French, by whom it is considered more as a luxury than as a profitable esculent. The heads, in their immature state, and before their blue thistle-like flowers open, are cut, and boiled in salt and water. The edible part is merely the fleshy substance on the bottom of the scales, which, to make palatable, has to be dipped in a nicely prepared sauce of butter and spices. They are frequently eaten as salad in a raw state.

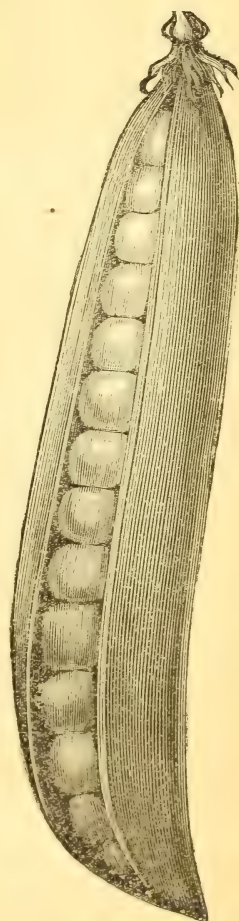
Culture.—The Artichoke may be grown from seed or offset suckers, separated early in spring. The best way to obtain a supply from seed is to sow the seeds in April in a bed of good rich earth, or it may be planted in drills one inch deep, and about twelve inches apart. It should be transplanted the following spring to a permanent place. Either in beds or drills, plants should stand two feet apart each way, requiring a deep, rich, moist loam; also should be protected with leaves or straw during winter.

Large Globe. A very large sort, most generally cultivated. Heads or buds very large, nearly round, and with a dusky-purplish tint. Per packet, 1050

Green, or Common. Heads large, of a conical form; scales deep green, thick, and fleshy; pointed at the tips, and turned outwards. Per packet, 1050



HUNDREDFOLD, OR THE COOK'S FAVORITE PEA.
A grand exhibition pea. See page 116.



LAXTON'S SUPREME PEA.
See page 104.



ROBINSON'S CHAMPION DEUMHEAD CABBAGE. The largest cabbage in cultivation. See page 115.

ASPARAGUS (*ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS*).German, *Spargel*. — French, *Asperge*. — Spanish, *Esparrago*.

This universal vegetable is supposed to be a native of Great Britain, where it is found on the banks of sandy soil contiguous to the sea, growing luxuriantly under the salt breezes.

There are, it is said, several varieties of Asparagus; but the difference mainly arises from the nature of the soil.

Culture. — Sow the seed early in spring, one inch deep, and three or four inches apart, in rows one foot apart. When two years old, they may be transplanted into permanent beds, the plants placed a foot apart in each direction, and at least four inches beneath the surface.

To make it "Giant," be particular to select for the bed warm rich soil. Trench it at least eighteen inches deep, working in six inches or more depth of well-rotted manure. Every fall cover the bed with manure, and in spring dig it in lightly, care being taken not to disturb the roots.

Giant Purple top. Grows to a good size; excellent. Per pkt., 5 10 per oz.

Conover's Colossal. A European variety, introduced several years since, which, by a careful selection of seeds from the most vigorous shoots, has been wonderfully improved both in size and quality, in point of which it surpasses all other varieties in cultivation. Per pkt., 10 30

ENGLISH BEAN (*FABA VULGARIS*).German, *Gartenbohne*. — French, *Fève de Marais*. — Spanish, *Haba*.

The following varieties are much grown in England, but find little favor in this country.

Culture. — Sow as early as the ground will admit, in rows two feet apart, and three inches apart in the rows. They will come sooner into bearing if the tops of the plants are pinched off as soon as they are in full bloom. Succeed best in a deep, strong, loamy soil.

By Mail, 8 cents a pint extra. per qt.

Early Mazagan. From Mazagan, on the coast of Africa, is one of the hardiest sorts now in cultivation. Stems from two to three feet high 35

Broad Windsor. This familiar sort is much esteemed and extensively cultivated, remaining fit for use longer than any other variety. A sure bearer 40

BEANS, Bush (*PHASEOLUS VULGARIS*).German, *Bohne*. — French, *Haricot*. — Spanish, *Frijoleno*.

The plants of this class vary from a foot to two feet in height. They require no stake or pole for their support.

By Mail, 8 cents a pint extra. per qt.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Excellent for string or shell; one of the earliest 30

Early Turtle Soup. Much esteemed, when dry, for cooking. 30



ASPARAGUS. CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL.

All Beans, 10 cents per pkt.

Early Valentine. Long tender pod; an excellent string-bean	per qt.
Early Mohawk. Early, productive, and very hardy . . . . .	.30
Early China. Red eye; one of the most productive . . . . .	.30
Early Marrowfat. White; an excellent shell-bean; valuable, when dry, for baking . . . . .	.30
Red Bush Cranberry. One of the best string-beans . . . . .	.40
Refugee, or Thousand to One. A favorite string with many; very productive . . . . .	.30
White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf. Late and productive . . . . .	.25
Dwarf Horticultural, or Zebra. Excellent, green or dry . . . . .	.40

BEANS, POLE (PHASEOLUS VULGARIS).

German, *Stanger Bohne*. — French, *Haricots a rames*. — Spanish, *Judias*.

As a class, these are less hardy than the dwarfs, and are not usually planted so early in the season. The common practice is to plant in hills three feet or three and a half apart, with a stake or pole to run upon. *By Mail, 8 cents a pint extra.*

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. May be used as a snap, or, when more advanced, shelled, as the Lima; very productive	per qt.
Red Cranberry. This is one of the oldest and most familiar of garden beans; excellent as a string or snap bean . . . . .	.40
White Case Knife. Most prolific of the running varieties. As a shelled bean, it is of excellent quality in its green state, and, when ripe, farinaceous and well-flavored . . . . .	.40
Indian Chief, or Wax. One of the best varieties either for snaps or shelled; remarkable for its fine, tender, and richly-colored pods; very productive . . . . .	.60
Giant Wax. Recently introduced, and differing essentially from the old GERMAN WAX BEAN, being of a more robust growth and more productive. The pods are from six to nine inches in length, and from three-fourths to one inch in breadth; the beans, when ripe, are of a reddish color. The pods, when fit for use, are of a clear, waxy color, perfectly stringless, and, when cooked, are as tender as marrow, and truly delicious. Per pkt., 15 . . . . .	.75

BEANS, RUNNERS (PHASEOLUS MULTIFLORUS).

German, *Grosse Bunte Bohne*. — French, *Haricot d'Espagne*. — Spanish, *Judía Vastago d'España*.

Scarlet Runner. A very prolific variety; fine for covering arbors, trained over pales, up the walls of cottages, which they enliven by the brightness of their blossoms, at the same time yielding a supply of wholesome and nutritious food	per qt.
White Runners. A variety of the Scarlet Runner. As a shell-bean, either green or white, they are considered superior to the scarlet, and often seen in our markets under the name of Lima . . . . .	.50
Painted Lady. A sub-variety of the Scarlet Runner, with variegated flowers; the upper petals being scarlet, the lower white . . . . .	.50
Carter's Champion Runner. A gigantic variety of Scarlet Runners, having pods nearly double the size of the old variety; it is more robust in growth, and is an extraordinary cropper. Per pkt., .25. . . . .	.60

BEANS, LIMA (PHASEOLUS LUNATUS).

German, *Bohne von Lima*. — French, *Haricot de Lima*. — Spanish, *Haba Vastago de Lima*.

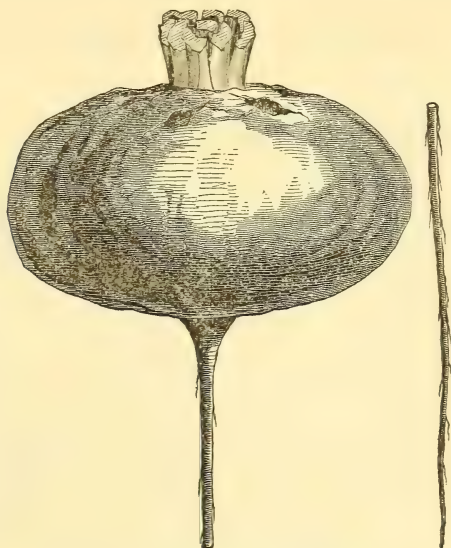
Large Lima. This is one of the latest, as well as the most tender, of all garden beans; the best time for planting being from the first to the middle of May. In planting, be sure to place the eye downwards	per qt.
Small Lima, Carolina, Sewee, Sieva, or Saba. This is one of the most productive of all varieties. The beans, in their green or ripe state, are similar to the Lima, and are nearly as delicate and rich flavored. It is from two to three weeks earlier . . . . .	.50

BEET (BETA VULGARIS).

German, *Runkle Rube*. — French, *Betterave*. — Spanish, *Bettaraga*.

Culture.—For early use, sowings are sometimes made in November; but the general practice is to sow the seed in April, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or as soon as the soil can be worked. For use in autumn, the seed should be sown about the middle or

twentieth of May; and for the winter supply, from the first to the middle of June. Lay out the ground in beds five or six feet in width, and of a length proportionate to the supply required; spade or fork the soil deeply and thoroughly over; rake the surface smooth and even; and draw the drills across the beds fourteen inches apart, and about an inch and a half in depth. Sow the seeds thickly enough to secure a plant for every two or three inches, and cover to the depth of the drills. When they are two inches in height, they should be thinned to five or six inches apart.



EGYPTIAN BEET (one-third natural size).

	per oz.
Egyptian Turnip. This new variety was sent us for trial last season, and proved one of the finest. Very dark, early, good form, and fine flavor. One of the very best. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30
Early Flat Bassano. An Italian variety; seven to ten days earlier than the Early Turnip. Flesh white, circled or zoned with bright pink; very tender and juicy; not suited for winter use unless sown quite late. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.15
Simon's Early. An improvement on other early kinds; and is now superseding the Bassano, being quite as early, and of a blood-red color; smooth and turnip-shaped. Most valuable variety for the market. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.20
Early Turnip Blood. One of the best for general use. Flesh deep blood-red, sometimes circled and rayed with paler red; sweet and tender. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.15
Early Yellow Turnip, or Orange. A sub-variety of the Blood Turnip, differing in color. Flesh yellow, close grained, sweet, and tender. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.15
Long Smooth Dark Blood. An improved variety of the Long Blood. Flesh sweet, tender, and fine grained; fine winter beet if sown late. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.15
Henderson's Pineapple. Short top, medium size. Flesh very deep blood-red, fine grained, sweet, tender, and of excellent quality. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30
White Sugar. A large variety, grown extensively for feeding stock, although the young roots are tender, sweet, and well flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. A large variety, grown principally for feeding stock. When young, is sometimes used for the table. Flesh white, zoned and clouded with different shades of red; is hardy, and keeps well. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Yellow Globe. Large, round, orange-colored variety; keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow ground. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Carter's Champion Mangel. This improved variety of Orange Globe is superior to any other sort, and produces a greater weight per acre. Per lb., .75 . . . . .	.10

- Swiss Chard, or Silver.** This variety is cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are served up much like Asparagus, and for its leaves cooked as Spinach. If cut often, new stalks will be reproduced. Per pkt., .5 per oz. .15
- Perpetual Spinach.** Leaves large, of good color; flavor superior to Spinach, for which it is used as a substitute. In use the whole season. Per pkt., .1530

BORECOLE, or KALE (BRASSICA OLERACEA ACEPTALA).

German, *Blatter Kohl*. — French, *Chou vert*. — Spanish, *Breton*.

Borecole, German Greens, or Scotch Kale, is a very delicate vegetable. It is essential to its perfection that it be acted upon by the frost before it is cut for the kitchen. The part used are the tops or crown of the plant, with any of the side sprouts. It boils well, and is tender and sweet.

Culture. — The seeds are sown at the time of sowing the seeds of the Cabbage or Cauliflower, and in the same manner: early plants may be started in a hotbed, or the seed may be sown in the open ground in May. In transplanting, treat the plants same as young cabbages, setting them more or less remote, according to the size or habit of the variety. Requires a light, rich soil. per oz.

Abergeldie. A dwarf-curved Kale, of extreme beauty, good color, delicate mellow flavor, and as double as a fine curled Parsley. This is a valuable winter green, and will be found a very useful and handsome garnish. Per pkt., 2575

Dwarf Curled Kale, or German Greens. This is a hardy, low-growing variety; finely curled. A fine variety for winter and spring use when planted in a light cellar, or other protection from the severity of the weather. Per pkt., 1025

Tall Green Curled. A fine hardy and productive variety. Per pkt., 1025

Cottager's Kale. It is exceedingly hardy, of excellent flavor, and very productive. Per pkt., 1020

Carter's Improved Garnishing. This will produce more than twenty varieties, some of which are worthy of a place in a greenhouse, being quite equal in color to the new Coleus. The colors vary from rich crimson to white laced and fringed. Per pkt., 1075

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (BRASSICA OLERACEA VAR.).

German, *Gruener, Sprossen*. — French, *Chou de Bruxelles*.

Cultivated for the small heads, which are produced in great numbers on the main stem of the plant, and are in perfection in the autumn. They are very tender, and of fine flavor after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds in May; transplant and cultivate as directed for Cabbage.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Own Saving. A new English variety, very fine. Per pkt., 10 per oz. .35

The Albert Sprout. It comes in after the other varieties. The flavor, after cooking, is all that could be desired, — mild, mellow, and very fine. Per pkt., 1050

BROCCOLI (BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS).

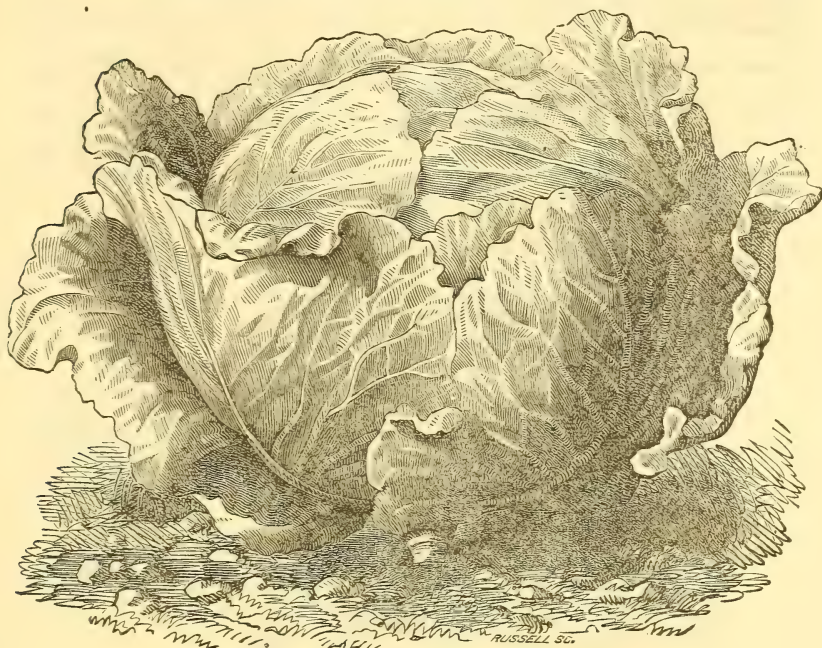
German, *Brocoli, Spargel-kohl*. — French, *Chou Brocoli*. — Spanish, *Brocoli*.

In its structure and general habit, the Broccoli resembles the Cauliflower. It is very hardy, and sure to head, but inferior in flavor.

Culture. — The seeds should be sown in hotbeds in April, or in open ground in May, in a very deep rich soil. Sow the seeds tolerably thick on the surface. Transplant in June or July, when the weather is moist, in rows two feet apart, and twenty inches in the row. When they have advanced in growth, draw some earth to their stems, which greatly promotes their luxuriance. per oz.

Early Purple Cape. This has a close compact head of a purple color. Hardy, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 1060

	per oz.
White Cape. Later than the preceding; should be planted early in April. The heads, when perfected, are large and white, and compact. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.75
Chappell's Large Cream Colored. A very large and fine sort; flower cream-yellow; very early. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.60
Snow's Superb White Winter. A dwarf variety. The leaves are broad, with short stems; the heads are large, white, very compact. Per pkt., 25 . . .	1.50
Carter's Champion. Dwarf, compact-growing, large-headed; the best late variety in cultivation. Per pkt., 10 . . .	1.00
Carter's Summer. A new variety, with enormous, close, white heads, coming between the late Broccoli and the Cauliflower. Per pkt., 10 . . .	1.00



EARLY SCHWEINFURTH CABBAGE.

CABBAGE (*BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA*).German, *Kopfkohl*. — French, *Chou Pomme*. — Spanish, *Repollo*.

One of the most popular vegetables grown.

Culture.—The Cabbage can be cultivated by the most simple and easy means. It grows in most soils, and produces its beneficial heads nine months in the year. The ground must be rich, or made so by a good coat of manure, as they have strong, tapering roots. Digging or ploughing deep is very essential. For early use, sow in hotbeds in February or March; and for winter, the seeds may be sown in the open ground in May or June. When five or six inches high, transplant to from twelve to thirty inches apart.

Wintering Cabbages.—If you have not a dry, airy, vegetable cellar nor open shed to spare for burying them, take a sheltered part of the garden, and bury the roots, stalks, and part of the head, in the earth; over which, in severe weather, place a good sprinkling of straw, and a few boards. In southern latitudes, this is unnecessary.

Early Wyman. The best and most profitable early market-cabbage grown. It heads early, is of large size and first quality, and brings the highest price of any early cabbage brought into the Boston market, selling readily last season by the thousand, at \$18 per hundred. It took the first prize at the last and several previous exhibitions of the Mass. Hort. Soc. Per pkt., 25 . . .

per oz.

2.00

	Per oz.
Early Schweinfurth. A remarkable and valuable variety, both for earliness and large size; adapted chiefly for summer and autumn use. Per pkt., 15 . . .	.75
Early York. As an early market sort, one of the most popular. The head is of rather less than medium size, roundish-ovoid, close and well-formed; tender and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.20
Early Wakefield. (Jersey) similar in form to the Early York, and nearly as early; grows to a good size; a favorite with market-gardeners. Per pkt., 15 . . .	1.00
Early Drumhead, or Battersea. This is a round flat-headed variety, of excellent quality; one of the latest among the early sorts. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.35
Early Queen. Very fine; medium size; quite early. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.35
Green Glazed. Heads large, rather loose. Its texture is coarse and hard; less liable to the attacks of the cabbage-worm than other sorts. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.40
Large York. A larger variety than the Early York, which it somewhat resembles. The head is broader, and more firm and solid. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.25
Large Late Drumhead. Heads large; round, sometimes flattened a little at the top; close and firm; very hardy, and keeps well for a winter cabbage. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.40
Large French Oxheart. A variety which is taking the place of many others. It is tender, forms its heads readily, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.30
Little Pixie. A comparatively new variety; makes a small delicate-flavored head; one of the very earliest and best. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Stone Mason Drumhead. Originated by Mr. Mason, of Marblehead, Mass. It is characterized for its sweetness and for its reliability for forming a solid head. It is also an excellent variety for northern latitudes. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. The largest Cabbage in the world. This (the Mammoth) is, without doubt, the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world, being the result of the extreme of high culture. In form this variety differs, the head being sometimes nearly hemispherical, at other times nearly flat. Under high culture it is compact and hard. Its size is indeed <i>mammoth</i> , ranging from that of a half-bushel measure up to that of a two-bushel basket, and even larger. They have been grown, and, when stripped of all waste leaves, could not be got into a two-bushel basket. Per pkt., 25 . . .	1.00
Foltler's Improved Brunswick. <i>The Earliest, Shortest-stemmed, and very best Drumhead yet offered.</i> The Boston market-gardeners all use it in preference to any other. Every plant produces a good head,—when fully grown weighing from twenty to thirty pounds,—and requiring only ordinary cultivation. The quality is excellent. Per pkt., 15 . . .	.75
Premium Flat Dutch. A low-growing variety; heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with red and brown. As a winter variety, it has no superior. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.30
Red Dutch, or Pickling. This sort is used mostly for pickling, and often cut in shreds and served as a salad; medium size, oblong shape, and very solid; of a deep red or purple color. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.35

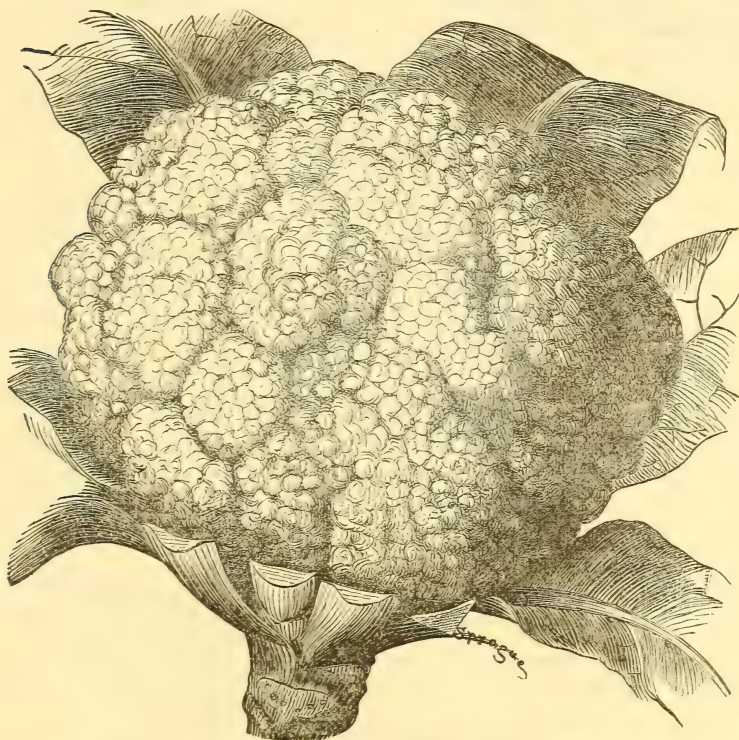
Winnigstadt. This is a German variety, somewhat similar to the Oxheart, but more regular; conical; heads very full and solid. All things considered, this is one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 1030

SAVOY.

Drumhead Savoy. Head large, round, compact, yellowish at the centre, and a little flattened; excellent for winter. Per pkt., 1030

Green Globe, or Curled Savoy. One of the best and most familiar of the Savoy; medium size; very tender. Per pkt., 1030

Feather-Stem Savoy. A hybrid, possessing the growth and habit of Brussels Sprouts. A delicious vegetable. Treat as Brussels Sprouts. Per pkt., 1040



THE BOSTON-MARKET OR IMPROVED EARLY PARIS CAULIFLOWER.

(Used, by permission, from The American Journal of Horticulture.)

CAULIFLOWER (BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS).

German, *Blumen Kohl*. — French, *Choufleur*. — Spanish, *Coliflor*.

This very delicate vegetable was first introduced into England from the Island of Cypress, and is classed among the most delicious of vegetables.

Culture. — The proper seasons for sowing seeds are, for the early spring or summer crop, between the eighth and twentieth of September; and for the late autumn crop, about the first of April. The plants, as soon as they are two or three inches high, should be planted out in a bed of rich light earth, three inches apart each way, so as to grow firm and stocky, to remove to their final place of growth. For the purpose of growing them to perfection, use a bed of the richest light earth, two feet deep, made very rich, with well-decom-

posed manure, surrounded by a frame covered with glass or shutters. The frame should be surrounded with straw or litter of some kind; also the glass or shutters should be covered with mats or dry straw in severe weather, observing to give plenty of air on mild and pleasant days to prevent the plants from drawing or damping off at the neck; should be kept well watered: soap-suds is beneficial. For a late autumn crop they require no particular care or skill.

	per oz.
Early Paris. Heads rather large, white, and compact; leaves large, stalk short; a very early sort; should be planted in spring. Per pkt., .25	1.50
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth. A very early hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habit, with a firm white head; one of the finest. Per pkt., .25	1.50
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf. One of the best for early forcing and open ground; very dwarf, leaves small, heads large and very firm; pure white. Per pkt., .50	6.00
Erfurt Large Early White. An excellent variety, compact heads. Per pkt., .25	1.50
Walcheren. A very early variety, with close, compact head; a general favorite. Per pkt., .15	1.00
Le Normand. A French variety; heads large, compact, and fine flavor; a superior variety in all respects. Per pkt., .25	2.00
Lemaitre. A fine variety; producing a large, firm head, very white, and of superior quality; much esteemed by the Paris gardeners. Per pkt., .25	
Boston Market. This is one of the finest varieties of this delicious vegetable grown, and is very popular with the market-gardeners about Boston, who find it particularly suited to this climate. It has been brought to its present state of perfection by a careful system of cultivation, and selection of specimens from which to grow seed. It is very early; produces uniformly large and fine solid flowers, or heads, of snowy whiteness and excellent flavor. Weight of specimens, seven and a half pounds; diameter, ten and a half inches; circumference, thirty-one inches; length of foliage, twenty-nine and a half inches. Per pkt., .25. (See cut.)	1.50

CARROT (DAUCUS CAROTA).

German, *Mohre*. — French, *Carotte*. — Spanish, *Zanahoria*.

The Carrot in its cultivated state is a half-hardy biennial. It is generally served at table boiled with meats; it also makes an excellent ingredient for soups. As an agricultural root, it is not surpassed for feeding cattle.

Culture. The Carrot flourishes best in a good, light, well-enriched loam. If possible, the ground should be stirred to the depth of twelve to fifteen inches, incorporated with a liberal application of well-rotted compost, and well pulverizing the soil in the operation. The surface should next be levelled, cleared as much as possible of stones and hard lumps of earth, and made mellow and friable; in which state, if the ground contains a sufficient moisture to color the surface when stirred, it will be ready for the seed. This may be sown from the first of April to the twentieth of May.

	per oz.
Earliest French Short Horn. A very early variety; small size, and of excellent flavor. Fine for forcing; one of the best. Per pkt., .10 . . . . .	.20
Early Horn. A very early variety, and as a table carrot is much esteemed on account of the smallness of its heart, and tenderness of its fibres. Per pkt., .5 . . . . .	.15
Orange Intermediate. Size medium; skin bright orange-red; flesh orange-yellow; well flavored, and, while young, excellent for the table. Per pkt., .5 . . . . .	.15
Improved Long Orange. A well-known standard sort. Roots long, thickest at or near the crown, and tapering regularly to a point; one of the best for table or field culture, and requires a very deep soil. Per pkt., .5 . . . . .	.15
Large White Belgian. Very large, and valuable for field-culture. Per pkt., .5 . . . . .	.10
Improved White Green-top Orthe. An improved variety of the White Belgian, with shorter and much larger roots; perfectly smooth, cylindrical, and tapering to a rather blunt point. It is easily pulled out, and yields very large crops. Per pkt., .10 . . . . .	.15

CELERY (APIUM GRAVEOLENS).

German, *Seleri*. — French, *Celeri*. — Spanish, *Apio*.

Celery is one of the most popular salads used in this country.

Culture. — The seed should be sown in hotbeds in March, or in the open ground the last of April or first of May; but, when sown in the open ground, it vegetates very slowly, often remaining in the ground several weeks before it comes up. A bushel or two of stable manure put in a hole in the ground, against a wall or any fence facing south, and covered with a rich fine mould three or four inches deep, will bring the seed up much sooner. Suf-

ficient plants for any family may be started in a large flower-pot or two, placed in a sitting-room, giving them plenty of air and moisture. As soon as the young plants are about three inches high, prepare a small bed in the open ground, and make it rich and the earth fine. Here set out the plants for a temporary growth, placing them four inches apart. This should be done carefully; and they should be gently watered once, and protected for a day or two against the sun. Make the trenches a foot or fifteen inches deep, and a foot wide, and not less than five feet apart. At the bottom of the trench put some good, rich, but well-digested compost manure; for if too fresh, the celery will be rank and pipy, or hollow, and will not keep nearly as long or well. Dig this manure in well, making the earth fine and light; then take up the plants from the temporary bed, and set them out carefully in the bottom of the trenches, six or eight inches apart.

Blanching.—When the plants begin to grow, hoe on each side and between them with a small hoe. As they grow up, earth their stems; that is, put the earth up against the stems, but not too much at a time, and always when the plants are dry. Be particular and not allow the soil to get between the stems of the outside leaves and the inner one, as it is injurious to the plants. In frosty weather, they should be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter; this should not be allowed to remain longer than is absolutely necessary: it is well to cover the whole with boards to shed the rain.

	per oz.
Boston Market. A favorite variety in the Boston market; remarkable for its tender, crisp, and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It is extensively cultivated by the market-gardeners around Boston, and surpasses any other variety for its great excellence. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.50
White Solid. Large, strong-growing variety; clear white, solid, and crisp. One of the best for market or general use. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30
Hood's Dwarf Imperial. A stout-growing, very compact, solid, and hardy variety, of superior flavor and distinct habit. Per pkt., 25. . . . .	.75
Sealey's Leviathan Celery. A very large, solid, white variety; highly recommended. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.35
Laing's Improved Mammoth Red. Considered the largest variety yet produced; specimens under good cultivation having attained the extraordinary weight of eight to ten pounds, and, at the same time, perfectly solid; bright red; flavor unsurpassed. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.40
Turner's Incomparable. Dwarf white, of stiff, close habit; solid, crisp and juicy. Keeps in good order later in the season than any other. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.40
Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Crimson. A new variety, highly recommended; dwarf habit; solid; of a deep crimson color. Per pkt., 10. . . . .	.50
Celery Seed. For flavoring soups, &c. Per oz., 10. Per lb., \$1.00. . . . .	.10

CHERVIL (SCANDIX CERIFOLIUM).

German, *Gartenkerbel*.—French, *Cerfeuil*.

Is a warm, mild, and aromatic plant. A native of Europe, and, in olden times, of great repute. After being boiled, it was eaten with oil and vinegar, and considered a panacea for courage, comfort to the heart, and strength to the body. It is much cultivated by the French and Dutch, who use the tender leaves in soups and salads as we use Parsley, and is considered by many to be a milder and more agreeable ingredient.

Culture. Chervil is an annual plant, and should be sown in March, April, and May, in drills about a quarter of an inch deep, and nine inches apart. Cover lightly, and press the soil firm with the foot; rake evenly, and give a gentle watering in dry weather. The leaves are fit for use when two to four inches high. Cut them off close; they will come up again, and may be gathered in succession throughout the season.

	per oz.
Chervil. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.25

CORN, INDIAN (ZEA MAIS).

German, *Welschcorn*.—French, *Mais*.—Spanish, *Maiz*. per qt.

Adams's Early. Much grown for early use and the market; very early. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.25
Crosby's Early Twelve-Rowed. The earliest variety of twelve-rowed sweet corn brought into Boston market, full kernelled, sweet, and delicious. Received the premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as the best early corn. Cultivated almost exclusively by Boston market-gardeners . . . . .	.40
Darling's Extra Early Sugar is early, very tender, and sugary; yields well, produces little fodder, ears near the ground; the best for early use. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30

Moore's Early Concord Sweet. Silver Medal Awarded. The following extract from the report of The Vegetable Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will give a full description:—

"The past year has not been so prolific of novelties in the way of vegetables as some of its predecessors. In this age of progress, when so many are engaged in striving to improve our garden-vegetables, it would seem strange indeed if, among them all, some real gain is not annually secured. Such a gain your committee feel confident the public will secure in 'MOORE'S' NEW SWEET CORN, which, after another season's trial, proves a decided acquisition.

"To Capt. J. B. MOORE, the well-known horticulturist of Concord, Mass., belongs the honor of originating this splendid variety. It is a cross between Crosby's early and Burr's improved,—the former the most popular *early*, and the latter the best *late* variety we have. After several years' of great care and labor, Mr. Moore has at last succeeded in bringing it to its present perfection. It was first crossed in 1865, and again in 1867. Stalks strong, stocky, and vigorous, growing from seven to seven and a half feet high; ears set rather low on the stalk, and having from twelve to sixteen, usually, and occasionally twenty, rows on the ear. Color, when fit for the table, very white and handsome. Quality superior, not surpassed by any other variety. Size of ears large, considerably larger than the Crosby; and superior to any other variety, either for the market or family use, and very productive. It also matures *earlier* than any other variety of equal size, which will make it a very desirable variety for the market-garden. The Society's Silver Medal was awarded Mr. Moore by your committee.

"CHARLES N. BRACKETT, *Chairman*."

Price per packet, 25 cents; per quart, 75 cents. Selected ears, 25 cents.

	per qt.
Red Cob Sweet. Medium; early; usually twelve, but sometimes fourteen rowed; quality good; cob red; kernels large. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30
Burr's Improved Sweet. An improved variety of the twelve-rowed Sweet. The ears are from twelve to sixteen rowed, and, in good soils and seasons, often measure eight or ten inches in length, and nearly three inches in diameter; cob white; hardy, productive, tender, and sweet; the best for general use. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30
Mammoth Sweet. A very large and late variety; cob white; fine flavored; one of the best. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet. This variety is intermediate in its season, and, if planted at the same time with the earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30
Farmer's Club Sweet. Comes to table in seventy-five days; ears of the best table size, with eight regular rows; kernels large, and of a pearly white at all times; delightfully tender, sweet, and of unsurpassed creamy flavor, and retains those qualities longer than any other variety. Per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .	.40
Nonpareil, or Pop-corn. A fine parching variety. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.35
Rice. Hardy and prolific; good for parching. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.50
King Philip, or Brown. Very productive, and is recommended as one of the best field sorts now in cultivation . . . . .	.25
Early Dutton, or Golden Sioux. One of the handsomest of the field varieties; productive, and of good quality . . . . .	.30

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS (VALERIANA LOCUSTA).

per oz.

German, *Lammersalat*.—French, *Mache*.—Spanish, *Canonigos*.

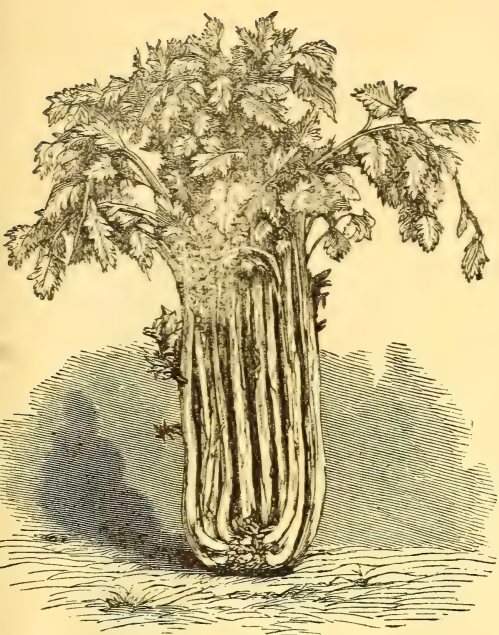
An annual plant, cultivated for its tender leaves, which are esteemed as a winter and early spring salad. The seed is sown in shallow drills, early in Sept. On approach of winter, cover the plants with straw. Per pkt., 5

Striped-Leaved. A striped-leaved variety; a novelty for the garden. Per pkt., 10

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS (LEPIDIUM SATIVUM).

German, *Kresse*.—French, *Cresson*.—Spanish, *Mastruco*.

The leaves, while young, have a warm, pungent taste, and are eaten as a salad, either separately, or mixed with lettuce or other salad-plants. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 10 cts.



CELERY. — BOSTON MARKET.
See Page 35.



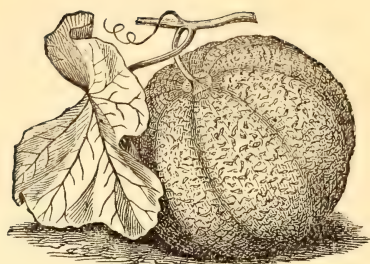
BUNNEY'S INCOMPARABLE HARDY GREEN
COS LETTUCE. See Page 120.



BRANCHING CORN. See Page 119.



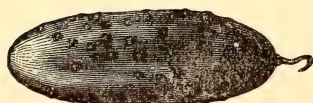
SMILAX. See Page 127.



BOSTON MARKET MELON.
See Page 97.



EARLY CLUSTER. Page 97.



WHITE SPINED. Page 97.



ACME KAIL. See Page 120.



GEN. GRANT CUCUMBRE.
See Page 97.



EARLY FRAME. Page 97.

Culture.—Sow rather thick in shallow drills, and at short intervals during the season. The Water-cress requires to be grown on the edge of a running stream or brook where it does not freeze too hard during the winter.

Curled. A well-known sort. Per pkt., 5	per oz. .10
Broad-Leaved. A coarse variety, with broad spatulate leaves; sometimes grown for feeding poultry; also used for soaps. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Water. This is an aquatic plant, with small oval leaves and prostrate habit. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early spring salad. Per pkt. 10 . . . . .	.50

CUCUMBER (*CUCUMIS SATIVUS*).

German, *Gurke*.—French, *Concombre*.—Spanish, *Cohombro*.

Culture, in the open air, is of the simplest character. Merely dig out a hole about a foot wide and deep; fill it with rich sandy soil; raise it above the surface about six inches. The hills should be six feet apart each way. If the weather be warm, they will grow in a few days. If the nights are cold, protect them. There is frequently a little bug which preys upon the tender leaves: if so, soot and wood-ashes, sprinkled over them while wet with the dew, will retard the progress of the depredator. To have young fruit in February and March is rather a nice operation; but any one who can command a few loads of warm horse-manure can have them from April to October. That the amateur cultivator may have the article either for family use or for sale, a few hints may be in place on forcing cucumbers. Prepare a frame, following the instructions laid down in the first part of this work for hotbeds. After the beds are in order, put in a good quantity of good, light, rich loam,—none better than the surface of the woods. In two or three days, the earth will be sufficiently warm for sowing the seeds. If the plants are to be removed into other frames, sow them in pots; if not to be removed, sow them in a hill made in the centre of the bed by placing a barrowful of soil in it. Cover the sash at night with straw mats, or any similar protection, and surround the beds with litter or boards to protect it from the piercing winds. The seeds vegetate quickly, and soon grow into strong plants. During their growth, admit air every day at the back of the frame, giving as much light as possible to the young plants.

Early Russian. This variety resembles the Early Cluster; fruit from three to four inches long, an inch and a half in diameter; generally produced in pairs; flesh tender, crisp, and well-flavored; comes into use ten days in advance of the Early Cluster, and makes a fine small pickle. Per pkt., 10	per oz. .20
Early Cluster. A very popular early Cucumber, producing its fruit in clusters near the root of the plant; tender, and well flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.15
Early Frame. One of the oldest of the garden sorts, justly styled a standard variety. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.15
Early White Spine. One of the best table sorts, and greatly prized by market-men on account of its color, which never changes to yellow. The fruit is of full medium size, straight, and well-formed; skin deep green; prickles white; flesh white, tender, crispy, and of remarkably fine flavor; very productive, and good for forcing. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.15
Long Green Prickly. This is a large-sized variety, and somewhat later than the White Spine; skin dark-green, changing to yellow as the fruit approaches to maturity; flesh white, somewhat seedy, but crisp; tender, and well-flavored; makes a good pickle if plucked while young. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.20
Haage's White Cylindric. A new long white variety; very prolific bearer, and recommended as a most valuable acquisition. Per pkt., 25	
Long Green Smooth. Flesh greenish-white, firm, and crisp; flavor good. A German variety, twenty to twenty-four inches in length. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.50
Stockwood Ridge. A very productive black-spined variety, having three to four fruit, twelve to eighteen inches long, at each joint; Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.50
White Giant of Arnstadt. A new and beautiful snow-white variety, growing twenty to twenty-four inches long. Per pkt., 25	
West-India Gherkins. Used only for pickles. Per pkt., 15 . . . . .	.50
English Gherkins. Fine for the table, or pickles. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.50
General Grant. One of the newest and best varieties. It is perfect in form, solid, crisp, and most agreeable flavor; grows from twenty to thirty inches long; very hardy, and succeeds well in the open ground. It is a most desirable variety for exhibition, or for the table or forcing. Per pkt., 25	
Bedfordshire Surprise. One of the most popular English varieties: black spine; growing from sixteen to twenty inches long; fine form; good flavor, and very solid; succeeds well in the open ground. Per pkt., 25 . . . . .	.50

English Frame or Forcing Varieties. Berkshire Champion; Carter's Champion, selected; Cuthill's Highland Mary; Carter's White Spine; Manchester Prize; Lynch's Star of the West; Lynch's Conqueror of the West; Star of the West; Sion House Improved; Sir Colin Campbell; Stilwell's Matchless; Weedon's Surprise; Kenyon's Favorite; Walker's Rambler; Napoleon III. Per pkt., .25.

DANDELION.

These two varieties will, we have no doubt, soon supersede everywhere the old one, which has become in the last ten years one of our best and most-asked-for winter and spring salads. Culture same as Spinach.

	per oz.
Large-leaved (improved). Improvement of the common Dandelion: its leaves are larger, erect, almost entire, or at least much less denticulated. Per pkt., 20	1.00
Thick-leaved (improved). This is also an improved variety; its leaves are smaller and more denticulated, but more numerous than in the preceding variety; more thickly set Per pkt., .20	1.00
Common variety. Per pkt., .10	.40



PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

EGG-PLANT (SOLANUM MELONGENA).

German, *Cierpflanze*. — French, *Aubergine*. — Spanish, *Berengena*.

The Egg-Plant was introduced from Africa, and is sometimes called the Guinea Squash. It is not generally cultivated, but is coming more into use every year. They are cut into thin slices, and fried, when they have a taste similar to oysters; they are also used in stews and soups.

Culture. — Sow in hotbed very early in spring; transplant, when two inches high, into a second hotbed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes settled and warm. Keep plants watered for a few days if hot when put out. Where hotbeds are not convenient, a few plants can be started in flower-pots or boxes, and when planted out must have a deep rich soil, and full exposure to the sun.

Early Long Purple. Earliest, hardy, and most productive. Per pkt., 10	per oz.	.40
New-York Improved Purple. One of the largest and best varieties. Oval shaped, of a dark purple color; fine flavored. Grown extensively. Per pkt., .10		.75
Pekin, New Black. An entirely new and distinct kind, from China. The plant grows erect and handsome, attaining the height of two to three feet: with rich, dark, bronzy-purple foliage, very ornamental. The fruits are round, or globular, of a deep purple, almost black, weighing four to eight pounds each; skin, smooth and glossy. Exceedingly prolific, and as early as the long purple. The flesh is white, fine grained, and more delicate flavored than the old varieties. Per pkt., 25.		1.00

ENDIVE (CHICORIUM ENDIVIA).German, *Endivien*.—French, *Chicorée*.—Spanish, *Endivia*.

The garden Endive is a native of Northern China, and has been cultivated in Europe the past three centuries for a winter salad. The French are particularly fond of it, using it raw, pickled, fried, and boiled, esteeming it exceedingly wholesome in every form.

Culture.—For the early crop, sow about the 1st of July. It will do on the ground where early Cabbages or Peas have come off, by giving it a coat of manure. Draw drills the depth of the hoe, one foot apart, and sow therein; sprinkle a little earth in the bottom of the drill, sufficient to cover the seed, which will be up in a few days. Thin them out, when about two inches high, to ten inches apart; hoe freely, and keep clear of weeds. Being grown in these shallow drills, they are more easily earthed up, and grow better in warm, dry weather. When the leaves have attained about eight inches long, they are fit for blanching; for this purpose a dry day must be chosen. Gather up the leaves in your hand, in a close and rounded form; see that there is no earth or litter in their centre. Tie them up with a piece of cotton twist or matting, which is to go several times round the plant, causing it to close at the top to prevent the rain from penetrating to and injuring its centre; then draw a little earth round its base for support.

Green Curled. Easily blanched; hardy, and well adapted for winter use. Per pkt., 10 .35

White Curled, or Ever-blanchied. Leaves pale yellowish-green, nearly white when young; long, rather narrow; cut, and beautifully curled. Per pkt., 10 .35

Fine Curled, or Moss. Very fine curled leaves, much resembling moss. Per pkt., 10 .35

KOHL-RABBI, or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.German, *Kohl-rabi*.—French, *Chou-rave*.—Spanish, *Col de nabo*.

The Kohl-Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a round fleshy bulb, in form not unlike a turnip; on the top, and about the surface of this bulb, are put forth its leaves, which are similar to those of the Swedish Turnip. The part chiefly used is the turnip-looking bulb, formed by the swelling of the stem. This is dressed and eaten with sauce or with meat, as turnips usually are. While young, the flesh is tender and delicate, possessing the combined flavor of the Cabbage and Turnip.

Culture. Cultivated same as Cabbage; only that, in earthing up the plant, be careful not to cover the globular part. They should not be used before they have attained their full growth.

Early White Vienna. Above ground; early and fine. Per pkt., 10 .30

Early Purple Vienna. Above ground; similar to the preceding. Per pkt., 10 .30

Late Purple Giant. Very large and tender variety, often weighing from seven to eight lbs.; new. Per pkt., 10 .40

LEEK (ALLIUM PORRUM).German, *Lauch*.—French, *Poireau*.—Spanish, *Puerro*.

This is a branch of the Onion family,—a native of the north of Europe; is very hardy, and, from its mild qualities, is preferred by many families to the Onion. History records it as having been cultivated many hundred years. The Welsh indulge in Leeks on their patron St. David's Day, in commemoration of a victory which they obtained over the Saxons, which they attributed to the Leeks they wore, by order of St. David, to distinguish them in battle.

Culture.—There is no part of the garden too rich for Leeks. They require the best ground, well worked, and manured the full depth of the spade. Sow the seed thinly on a small bed of light rich ground, in drills six inches apart and half an inch deep; rake it evenly, and give it a beat with the back of the spade. When they come up, they should stand an inch apart; if thicker, thin them out. When grown to about eight inches high, they will be of sufficient size to plant out in drills a foot apart, and as deep as the hoe will go. When ready, the plants are to be taken up from the seed bed. Shorten their roots to about an inch from the plant, and cut two inches or more from the extremity of the leaves. Dibble them in the drills eight inches apart, and as deep as the plant will admit of, not to cover the young leaves pushing from its centre. Hoe the ground frequently, to keep down weeds, and, as the plants are observed to grow, draw the soil around them. By good culture, they will be fit for use early in October. On the approach of severe frost, lift sufficient for winter use, and store them away in earth or sand.

Large London is hardy, and of good quality. It is more generally cultivated in this country than any other variety. Per pkt., 10 .30

Broad Scotch, or Flag. Remarkably hardy, and well suited for open culture; large and strong-growing. Per pkt., 10 .30

LETTUCE (*LACTUCA SATIVA*).German, *Lattich*. — French, *Laitue*. — Spanish, *Lechuga*.

The Lettuce is generally divided into two classes: viz., Cabbage Lettuces and Cos Lettuces. The Cabbage have round heads and broad-spreading leaves; the Cos varieties have long heads, and upright, oblong leaves.

Culture.—A very rich soil is necessary to produce fine head Lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends very much on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. The earliest sowing may be made in February or March, under glass with slight heat. Keep the plants thin, and admit plenty of air to the frame every fine day. For later supplies, sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit; transplant or thin out the plants gradually to a foot apart, and keep well cultivated.

	per oz.
Early-curled Silesia. Standard sort; very early; the best for forcing, and the first spring sowing; makes a loose head; excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.30
Early Tennisball. Most esteemed of the Cabbage Lettuce. The head is below medium size; dark-green; one of the earliest and best. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Early Drumhead, or Malta. Head large, somewhat flattened, compact; green without, and white at the centre; crisp; fine summer variety. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.25
Boston Curled. One of the best for general cultivation. The elegant frilling of the leaves, and fine form, make it very attractive; flavor very fine. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Large India. Heads large and compact, similar to the Curled Silesia; is less curled, and whiter; tinted with brown; heads crispy, and fine flavor. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Wheeler's Tom Thumb. A new English variety; very dwarf and compact; excellent flavor; crisp and refreshing. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Hammersmith Hardy Green. It is considered the hardiest sort in cultivation, and is one of the best for growing in winter or forcing. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
White Paris Cos. This variety is grown mostly by London and Paris market-gardeners; tender, brittle, and mild-flavored. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Large-spotted, or Tigered. Tender variety, with spotted leaves. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Blood-red. Very tender variety, with red leaves; new. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Perpignan. A fine variety, forming large solid heads, with very crisp and tender leaves; new. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.50
Bossin. Said to be the best Cabbage Lettuce in cultivation; in shape, color, and quality, it resembles the Batavian Lettuce. Per pkt., 25.	
Carter's Giant Brown Cos. Very large, crisp, and fine-flavored, with large broad leaves well turned; is one of the best late sorts. Per pkt., 25.	
Dunnett's Giant Brown Cos. An English sort, similar to the preceding. Per packet, 25.	
All the Year Round. A hard, crisp-eating, and compact-growing Cabbage Lettuce, with small, close heads; deep green. If sown in succession, it will provide Lettuce "All the Year Round." Per pkt., 25.	1.00

**MARTYNIA.****MARTYNIA** (*MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDIA*).

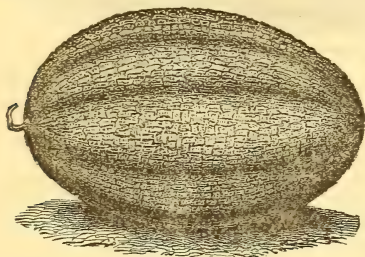
A hardy annual plant, with a strong branching stem two feet and a half high. The leaves are large, heart-shaped, entire, or undulated, downy, viscous, and emit a peculiar musk-like

odor when bruised or roughly handled. The young pods are the parts of the plants used. These are produced in great abundance, and should be gathered when about half grown, or while tender and succulent. After the hardening of the flesh, they are worthless. They are used for pickles, and by many are considered superior to the Cucumber, or any other vegetable employed for that purpose.

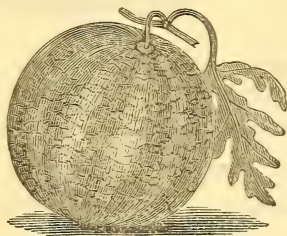
Culture.—The *Martynia* is of easy culture. As the plants are large and spreading, they should be two and a half feet apart in each direction. The seeds may be sown in April or May, in the open ground, where they are to remain; or the seeds may be sown earlier in a hotbed, and transplanted.

Martynia. Per pkt., 10

per oz.
 .30



LARGE MUSK MELON.



CITRON WATER-MELON.

MELON, MUSK VARIETIES (*CUCUMIS MELO*).

German, *Melone*. — French, *Melon*. — Spanish, *Melon*.

The Melon, in some character, is to be found in all tropical countries: the finest varieties are supposed to have come from Persia and Afghanistan. The delicious flavor and perfume make it very popular in all countries where the climate will admit of its cultivation.

Culture.—Plant in hills six feet apart each way, eight or ten seeds in each, and thin out to three or four plants when in a state of forwardness. To grow good melons, the hills should be prepared by digging out the soil from one and a half to two feet deep, and two or three feet broad, according to the richness of the land. Add a very liberal quantity of the best decomposed stable-manure, and mix well with the soil, filling up a little above the level. Seeds should not be put into the hills until the weather becomes settled and warm.

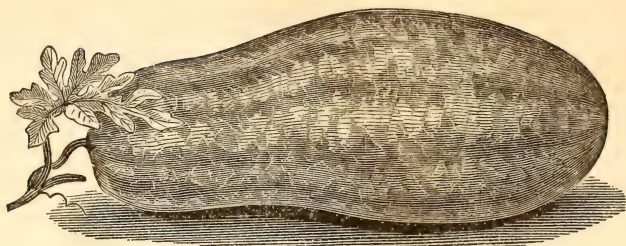
per oz.

- Christiana.** Form roundish; size rather small; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, and of good quality; one of the best; very early. Per pkt., 1020
- Green Citron.** Nearly round, flattened slightly at the ends; medium size; flesh green, quite thick, and of the richest and most sugary flavor. Per pkt., 515
- Nutmeg.** Fruit oval, good size, thickly netted; flesh light-green, rich, sweet, melting, and highly perfumed; one of the finest. Per pkt., 515
- Pine Apple.** Form roundish, inclining to oval; flesh green, melting, sweet, and perfumed; early and productive. Per pkt., 520
- Skillman's Fine-netted.** Resembles the Pine Apple; flesh green, sugary, and excellent; the earliest of all the green-fleshed varieties. Per pkt., 520
- Persian.** Long oval, skin thin and delicate; extremely tender, rich, and sweet, and flows with a cool juice, which renders them very grateful. Per pkt., 1030
- Large Yellow Cantelope.** Oval; good-sized; skin yellow, marbled with green; flesh salmon-colored, sweet, highly perfumed, good flavor. Per pkt., 515
- Large Musk.** Long oval, deeply ribbed; flesh very thick, yellow, sweet, and juicy, with musky flavor; very early and productive. Per pkt., 515
- New White Japan.** Decidedly the sweetest thin-skinned of the Musk Melon; color of fruit cream-white; flesh thick. Per pkt., 1025
- Beechwood, Trentham Hall, Carter's Excelsior, and Scarlet Gem.** All fine varieties for forcing. Per pkt., 25.

WATER-MELON (*CUCURBITA CITRULLUS*).

German, *Wassermelone*. — French, *Melon d' Eau* — Spanish, *Sandia*.

The Water-melon is purely a tropical fruit, greatly appreciated for its refreshing coolness and delicious flavor.



MOUNTAIN-SWEET WATER-MELON.

Culture.	Same as Musk varieties.	per oz.
Mountain Sweet.	A large, long, oval variety; skin striped and marbled; flesh scarlet, solid to the centre; very sweet and delicious. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.15
Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina.	Resembling the preceding. A favorite market sort. Very fine quality, and productive. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.20
Black Spanish.	Form oblong; size large; skin very dark or blackish green; flesh deep-red, fine-grained, very sugary, and productive. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.20
Ice-cream.	A very large pale-green sort; form nearly round; flesh white, very sweet, tender, and of remarkably fine flavor. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.20
Orange.	Form oval, of medium size; flesh red, tender, sweet, and of good quality. When in its mature state, the rind separates readily from the flesh, in the manner of the peel from the flesh of an orange. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.30
Citron.	Employed in making sweetmeats and preserves; form round, medium size; flesh white, very solid. (See engraving on p. 101.) Per pkt., 5 . . .	.15
Apple-pie Melon.	A new Japanese variety; an excellent substitute for apples, when stewed, and made into pies; keeps until May. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.20
Apple-seeded.	A small, nearly round sort; derives its name from its peculiar seeds. Flesh red to the centre, sweet, tender, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Persian Water.	Introduced by the celebrated Bayard Taylor, brought by him from the Caspian Sea. It is globular in form, of pale-green color, with dark stripes; flesh crimson, and remarkably firm texture, with only half an inch of rind; it can be taken off the vine to ripen, and will keep till winter. Very large size. Per pkt., .25.	

MUSTARD (SINAPIS VAR).German, *Seuf*. — French, *Moutard*. — Spanish, *Mostaza*.

Mustard-seed is too widely known and appreciated to need description. It is useful both in its natural state and manufactured, and is considered wholesome in all its various methods of preparation. It is very refreshing when in its green state, mixed with salads, and for that purpose alone is worthy of cultivation.

Culture. — This salad is cultivated in the same manner as recommended for Cress.

White, or Yellow.	Very useful for salads; also for medicinal purposes. Per pkt., 5 . . .	per pint. .30
Brown, or Black.	For culinary use. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.30

OKRA, OR GOMBO (HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS).German, *Essbarer Hibiscus*. — French, *Gombo*. — Spanish, *Quibombo*.

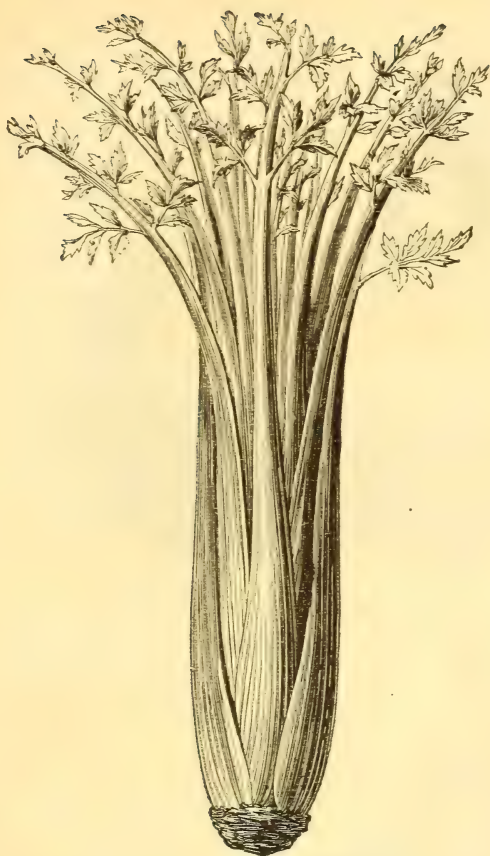
This plant is cultivated to some extent as a vegetable: served in the same manner as Asparagus. The green seed-pods are used in soups, and deemed a luxury. It is becoming very popular since its introduction to us from the West Indies.

Culture. The seeds are sown thinly, on dry, warm soil, in shallow drills two feet apart, about the same as the Lima Bean. Cover the seeds lightly. After the plants are up, thin them out to nine inches apart, hoe freely, and draw a little earth to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green, and about an inch and a half long.

Improved Long Green.	Pods long and ribbed. Per pkt., 5 . . .	per oz. .10
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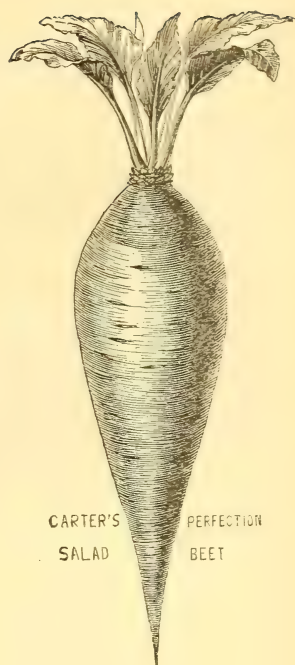
ONION (ALLIUM CEPA).German, *Zwyebel*. — French, *Oignon*. — Spanish, *Cebolla*.

No vegetable is more extensively known and cultivated than the Onion. It has been the common seasoning for soups and meats of all nations from the earliest period to the present.



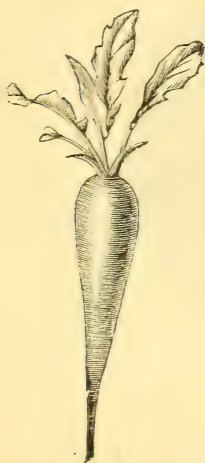
SANDRINGHAM DWARF WHITE CELERY.

The variety grown for the use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
See page 115.



CARTER'S
SALAD

PERFECTION
BEET



WOOD'S FRAME RADISH.
See page 116.



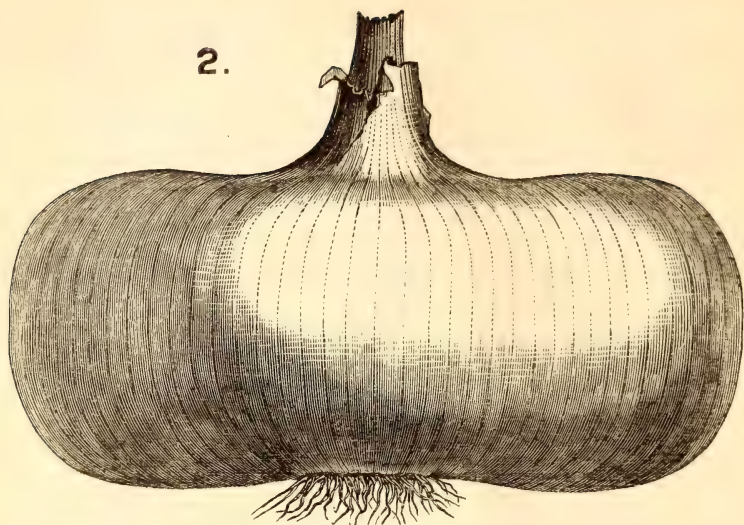
SCARLET

HORN
CARROT



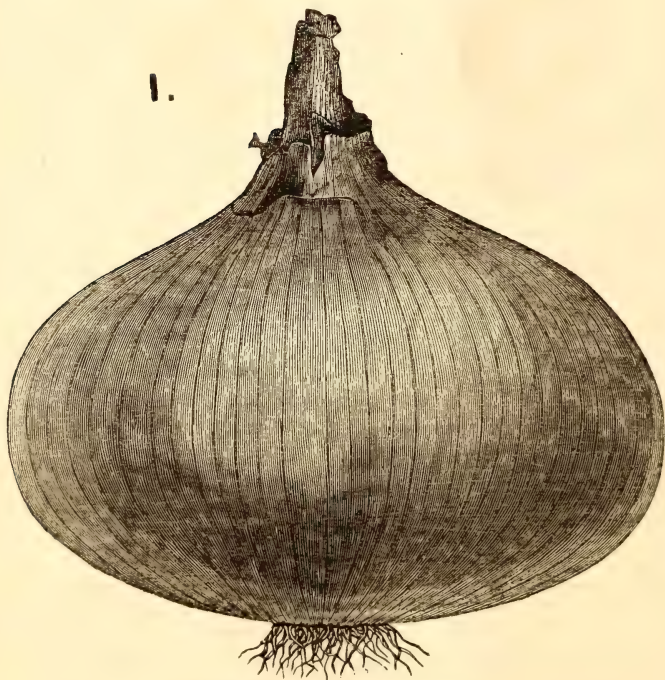
LONDON PARTICULAR SCARLET
SHORT-TOP RADISH.
See page 116.

2.



LARGE FLAT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI ONION.

1.



LARGE BLOOD-RED TRIPOLI ONION.

Specimens of these onions were sent us by Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, England, and were exhibited by us at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, receiving first-class certificates of merit; they were also exhibited at the New-England fair at Lowell, receiving much attention. Weight of specimens exhibited, from 2 lbs. 6 oz. to 2 lbs. 11 oz. Further description, see page 116.

Culture. The soil in general cannot be too rich for this vegetable; and, however good it may be, it requires more or less manure for every crop. Previous to sowing, the ground should be thoroughly spaded over, or deeply ploughed, and the surface made smooth and even. The seed should be sown as early in spring as the soil may be in good working condition. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch in depth. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to two inches apart.

To grow Onions for pickling, sow the seed thinly in March or April. No further culture is required, except hand-weeding, as their thickness in the bed will prevent their growing large, and will cause them to come to maturity sooner.

	per oz.
Early Red. A sub-variety of the Large Red Wethersfield, and the earliest of the Red Onions. Very productive. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.25
Large Red Wethersfield. Large, skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white; fine grained, and stronger flavored than that of the yellow and earlier red varieties. Productive, and one of the best to keep. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.20
Danvers Yellow. A fine variety; above the medium size; globular in form; skin yellowish-brown; flesh white, sugary, mild, and well-flavored. Very productive. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.25
Yellow Dutch, or Silver-skin. One of the oldest varieties; flesh white, fine-grained, mild, sugary, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.25
White Portugal, or Spanish. A very large, flat onion. Skin loose, of a mild flavor; fine for early winter use, but decays early. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.30
Red Sallon. Shape and size resembles the Madeira; color is of a darker red; it has a stronger onion-flavor, and keeps better; fine variety. Per pkt., 25.	



YELLOW DANVERS ONION.



YELLOW DUTCH ONION.

PARSLEY (*APIUM PETROSELINUM*).

German, *Petersilie*. — French, *Persil*. — Spanish, *Peregil*.

The garden Parsley is a very useful and pleasant vegetable. Its seasoning flavor for soups and stews is very agreeable to many. It may be preserved by drying it till crisp, in summer; then rub it fine between the hands, and put in bottles for winter use.

Culture. Sow it in drills half an inch deep, early in April. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them to six inches apart; to keep a young stock constantly for use, cut down about a third part at a time. Keep it only from severe frost. For this object, select a warm spot of ground, light and rich; sow it early in the season; cut them all over in September; surround the bed, early in November, with boards, and cover with mats or shutters; glass is much better, if it can be obtained.

	per oz.
Plain Parsley. The leaves of this sort are plain, or not curled; but it is better flavored than the curled for soups, &c. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Curled, or Double. A fine dwarf variety, tender; beautifully crimped and curled. Fine for garnishing dishes for the table. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.15
Dickson Extra, or Triple-curled. A new and fine English variety. Per pkt., 25. 1.00	

PARSNIP (*PASTINACA SATIVA*).

German, *Pastinake*. — French, *Panais*. — Spanish, *Pastinaca*.

The Parsnip is a biennial plant, similar to the Onion, Turnip, and Carrot in duration. It is both wholesome and nourishing, and desirable for winter and spring use.

Culture. Same as Carrot. Scatter the seeds thinly, and cover evenly with the rake.

	per oz.
Long Smooth. Roots long, white, smooth, and regularly tapering to the end; free from side-roots. Very hardy, keeping through the winter where grown without any protection. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10

Hollow Crown. Roots oblong, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap-root; grows mostly below the surface. Best garden variety. Per pkt., 5 .15

PEAS (*PISUM SATIVUM*).

German, *Erbse*. — French, *Pois*. — Spanish, *Guizante*.

The Pea is a hardy annual plant, of great antiquity as a culinary vegetable, and is familiar in the domestic cookery of every country.

Culture. — Peas, for an early crop, should be sown as soon as the ground is in working condition. The soil for their reception should be light, dry, and well sheltered. Mild manure, such as leaf-mould, has a beneficial effect. For general crops, the ground should be well manured the previous year, which causes them to yield more abundantly. They are usually planted in double rows three or four feet apart, and covered to the depth of two and a half or three inches. The height of the Pea depends much upon the moisture and richness of the ground. The method of planting Peas in the hills with Potatoes of an early variety has been found successful. In dry weather, soak the Peas a few hours before planting. Pour water into the drills, when the ground is dry, before sowing the seed, which will cause them to grow at once, should the season continue dry. Peas ordered by mail are subject to an extra charge of eight cents per pint, for postage.

per qt.

Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod. Averaging eleven and twelve peas in a pod; and they were pronounced by several eminent members of the London seed-trade to be an exceedingly fine variety. For a second early pea, there is no pea of a similar class in cultivation to equal it; and we feel every confidence that it will be in general cultivation in a very few years. The same habit and character as Dixon's Favorite, excepting that the pods are nearly double the size.

.40

Laxton's Supreme. A variety raised from Laxton's Prolific crossed with Little Gem. The plant grows about 3½ feet in height, and is quite as early as Daniel O'Rourke, a great advantage in a Pea of such high-class quality.

The editor of "The Gardener's Chronicle" says it is "a grand Pea: the sample sent exhibited remarkably fine large full pods." The Royal Horticultural Society of England describe this as "a grand Pea, a Green Marrow of excellent quality, with very long well-filled curved pods." Per pkt., 15

.75

Imperial Wonder Pea. A fine large wrinkled variety; habit resembling Veitch's Perfection, but coming in three weeks later. Per pkt., 25.

1.00

Early Dan O'Rourke (Pure). One of the earliest in cultivation; pods well filled; of good size and quality; of the finest flavor; three feet high.

.30

Carter's First Crop, or Sutton's Ringleader. It has proved to be the earliest Pea grown; also very prolific; height 2½ ft.

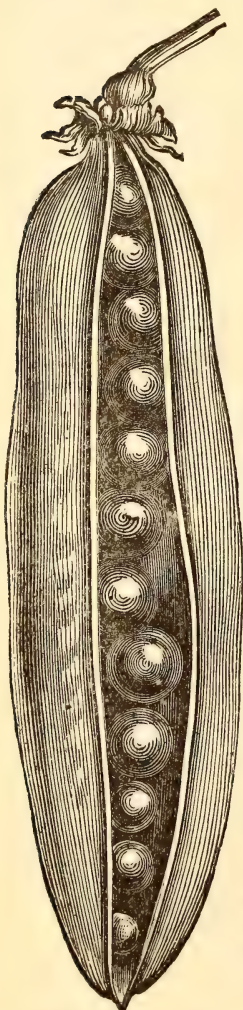
.40

Early Dillestone. This is undoubtedly one of the earliest Peas known; seven or eight days earlier than the Dan O'Rourke; fine flavor; good size, and one of the best.

.50

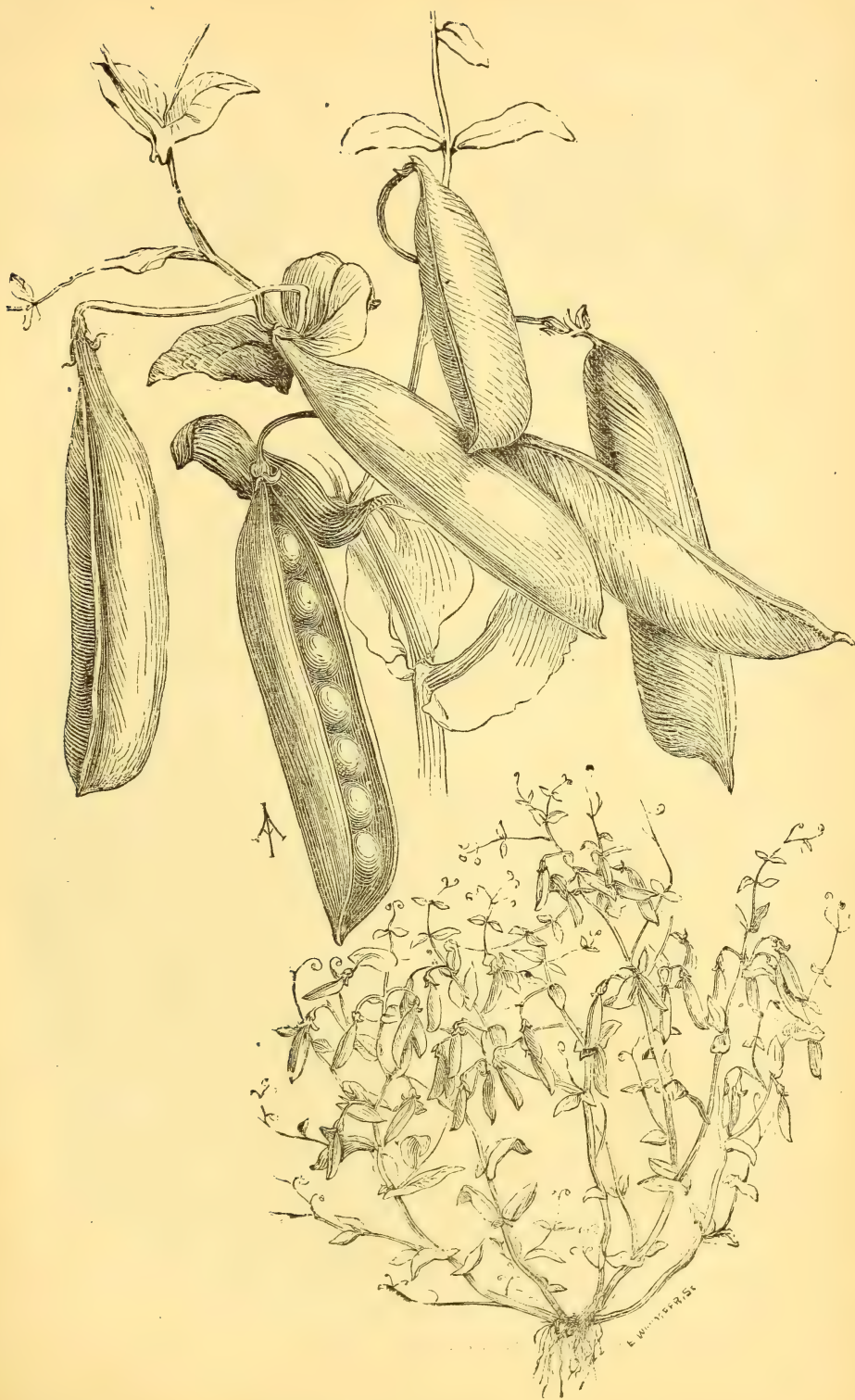
Drew's New Dwarf. Remarkable for its dwarf and branching growth, forming a bush one foot high, and one foot broad; consequently, only about one plant to each foot of row is required. It is medium in earliness, and extremely productive per pkt., 25.

1.00



LAXTON LONG-POD PEA.

Peas per pkt., 10 cents, except those quoted higher.



DREW'S DWARF PEAS. See Page 104.



ROYAL SUMMER CABBAGE LETTUCE.
See Page 100.



BOSTON CURLED LETTUCE.
See Page 100.



SECTION OF TROPHY TOMATO. See Page 121.

	Per qt.
McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled Marrow; habit similar to Beck's Gem or Tom Thumb, and is a first early; height one foot . . .	.50
McLean's Advancer. A dwarf green wrinkled Marrow; fine flavor; long pods, well filled; prolific; nearly as early as the Dan O'Rourke . . .	.40
McLean's Princess Royal. A very prolific, long-podded, early variety, of fine sugary flavor; one foot high; pods large, well filled; very productive . . .	.30
McLean's Prolific. A dwarf early variety, coming in after the Dan O'Rourke; white wrinkled, with the Marrow flavor . . .	.50
McLean's Epicureans. A second early wrinkled Marrow, of delicious flavor; fine large peas, in well-filled pods, and plenty of them . . .	.50
McLean's Wonderful. The best dwarf late Pea in cultivation; large, well-filled pods, fine, sugary flavor, and great productiveness. 2 feet . . .	.50
Caractacus. A valuable early variety . . .	.40
Tom Thumb (Beck's Gem). Of remarkably low growth, seldom exceeding nine inches; stout and branching; pods about two and a half inches in length, containing five or six peas, of a creamy yellow; fine flavor; productive. . .	.50
Alliance, or Eugenie. Pods single or in pairs, three inches long, containing five or six peas. When ripe, the peas are of medium size, cream-colored, and much shrivelled and indented . . .	.40
Champion of England. A standard sort, considered by all to be the best grown for general crop; of delicious flavor; very productive. 3 to 4 feet . . .	.40
Champion of Scotland. This we consider one of the best for main crop; of rich, buttery flavor; very productive, and of large size . . .	.50
Blue Imperial. This is considered by many as a standard sort; very hardy, and yields abundantly; of good quality and size . . .	.30
Black Eye Marrowfat. An excellent variety, growing about three feet high; pods large and full; a prolific bearer, and can be recommended as one of the best of the Marrowfat varieties . . .	.25
Victoria Marrowfat. A fine late variety; sweet, and of rich Marrowfat flavor; very prolific; 3 to 5 feet . . .	.50
Dwarf Marrowfat. A very early sort, with large full pods; rich flavor; very productive. 2 feet . . .	.30
Veitch's Perfection. A new variety, of superior flavor and sweetness; large pod, and a great bearer; one of the best. 3 feet . . .	.50
Sugar Pea. Eatable pods or string-pea. 3 feet . . .	.60
Dwarf Waterloo, Late Branching Marrow. A dwarf variety of tall Royal Victoria or Waterloo Marrow; of Tom-Thumb habit; height, fifteen inches: the most valuable dwarf Pea for general and late cropping ever offered; good flavor, and productive. . .	.60
Dickson's First and Best. A new English variety, remarkably productive, and recommended as one of the very earliest peas in England . . .	.75

PEPPER (CAPSICUM).

German, *Pfeffer*. — French, *Piment*. — Spanish, *Pimiento*.

Capsicum, or Pepper, is a tender annual, much esteemed for its seasoning qualities. It imparts vitality and promotes digestion. It is extensively used for pickling.

Culture. — The plants are always propagated from seed. Sow in a hotbed, early in April, in shallow drills six inches apart, and transplant to the open ground when summer weather has commenced. The plants should be set in warm mellow soil, in rows sixteen inches apart, and about the same distance apart in the rows. When all danger from frost is past, and the soil is warm, and settled, sow the seeds in the open ground, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and fourteen inches apart; and, while growing, thin out the plants to ten inches apart in the rows.

	per oz.
Cayenne. The pods of this variety are quite small, cone-shaped, coral red when ripe, intensely acrid, and furnish the cayenne pepper of commerce. Per pkt., 10 . . .	1.00
Cherry. The pods or fruit erect, nearly globular or cherry form; of a deep rich, glossy, scarlet color, remarkable for its intense piquancy. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40
Squash. Fruit compressed, more or less ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; flesh thick, mild and pleasant to the taste; the best for pickling alone. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.50
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Similar to the preceding in form and color, but much larger; fine for pickling. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.50
Sweet Spanish. Though one of the largest, it is also one of the earliest; flesh sweet, mild, and pleasant; used for salads and pickling. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.40

	Per oz.
Long Red Arabian. Very pretty; fruits upright, smaller than the ancient varieties; produced in greater quantity, and more pleasing shape. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.50
Monstrosus, or Grossum. A new, remarkably fine variety, growing to very large size; highly recommended for stuffing. Per pkt., 10. . . . .	.50

PUMPKIN (CUCURBITA PEPO).

German, *Kurbis*. — French, *Courge*. — Spanish, *Calabaza*.

We cannot think of admitting this vegetable into the precincts of a garden where there are Cucumbers, Melons, and others of similar class. It would mix with and contaminate the quality of the more valuable sorts; besides, they would occupy more space than most could allow, as many of the varieties attain enormous size.

Culture. Same as Squash.

	per oz.
Cheese, Medium-sized. One of the best for cooking purposes. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.10
Large Yellow. Grows to a large size; better adapted for feeding purposes than for cooking. Per pkt., 5. Per lb., 50 . . . . .	.10
Mammoth. A very large, coarse-growing variety. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.40

RADISH (RHAPHANUS SATIVUS).

German, *Rettig Radies*. — French, *Radis, Rave, Petite Rave*. — Spanish, *Rabano*.

The Radish is a hardy annual plant, much esteemed for its grateful relish, and is extensively cultivated for its roots. Its excellence consists in being succulent, mild, crisp, and tender; and the roots should be eaten before they are overgrown, which makes them tough. The seed-pods are excellent for pickling if gathered while young and green.

Culture. For early crops, sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in light rich soil; for later crops, a deep, moist soil is preferable. Sow the seed thinly in drills, covering them with about a quarter of an inch of earth. For early use, sow on gentle hotbeds.

	per oz.
Early Short-top Long Scarlet. Roots long, growing partly out of the ground, of a beautiful deep pink color; flesh white, transparent, crisp, and of good flavor. Standard sort for marketing or private use. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.10
Scarlet Turnip. A very early variety, deserving cultivation on account of its rich color, crisp and tender qualities; should be used while young. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.10
White Turnip. Bulb similar to the preceding. Skin white; flesh white and semi-transparent. Some days later than the scarlet. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.15
Scarlet Olive-shaped. In the form of an olive. Skin fine scarlet; neck small; flesh rose-colored, tender, and excellent; well adapted for forcing. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.10
Black Spanish. One of the latest of the Radishes, and is considered an excellent sort for winter use. Large size; color black; of firm texture. Per pkt., 5 . . .	.15
Rose-colored China Winter. Size medium; skin comparatively fine, and of a bright rose-color; flesh firm, rather piquant. Late variety. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.20
New French Breakfast. A new quick-growing variety. Oval form; color scarlet, tipped with white; fine flavored; excellent for forcing. Per pkt., 10 . . .	.25
White-tipped Scarlet Turnip. This is a new variety, which will prove more acceptable than our white-tipped Scarlet Olive-shaped, on account of its round root. Per pkt., 15. . . . .	.25
"Raphanus Caudatus," or Edible Poddled Radish. This valuable new vegetable belongs to the Radish tribe; but, unlike that esculent, the seed-pods (not the root) are eaten: these are very curious, attaining an immense size in a wonderfully short time, sometimes growing as much as three inches in a night. This vegetable can be used in various ways; indeed, it may be regarded as one of the most useful that have been introduced for many years. Producing extraordinary siliques (pods), which are very remarkable from their attaining the enormous length of about two feet. These pods have a most agreeable flavor, and when about half-grown can be eaten in the same way as roots of the common Radish, which they greatly resemble in taste, but are far superior in delicacy of flavor. In salads they will be highly estimated; for, added to their other merits, they possess the excellent advantage of being easily digested; they also make a good pickle, for which purpose they are well adapted. It is, however, when the pods are boiled that they are most delicious, eating like marrow, and having a most delicate flavor; they should be served on toast, and will form a most agreeable addition and novelty for the table. Per pkt., 10 . . . . .	.50

RHUBARB (RHEUM HYBRIDUM).

German, *Rhubarber*. — French, *Rhubarbe*. — Spanish, *Ruibarbo Bastardo*.

Culture. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition, and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep. Thin out to six inches apart. In the fall, trench a piece of ground, and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall.

Victoria.	A large variety; one of the best for general use.	Per pkt., 5	. . .	. . .	per oz.
Linnaeus.	Large, tender, and fine-flavored.	Per pkt., 5	. . .	. . .	. . .

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT (TRAGOPOGON PORRIFOLIUS).

German, *Bocksbart*. — French, *Salsifis*. — Spanish, *Ostra vegetal*.

The Salsify is a hardy biennial plant, and is principally cultivated for its roots, which are long and tapering, and, when grown in good soil, measure twelve or fourteen inches in length. It is considered wholesome and nutritious. When cooked, the flavor resembles that of the oyster, and is a good substitute for it: whence the popular name.

Culture and treatment similar to Parsnip.

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SCORZONERA, or BLACK SALSIFY (SCORZONERA HISPANICA).

German, *Schwarzwurzel*. — French, *Scorzonere*. — Spanish, *Escorzonera*.

Scorzonera, or Black Salsify. Cultivated like the common Oyster Plant, which it much resembles in its mode of growth. It is also prepared for the table in the same manner. Per pkt., 10 25

SPINACH (*SPINACIA OLERACEA*).

German, *Spinat*. — French, *Epinard*. — Spanish, *Espinaca*.

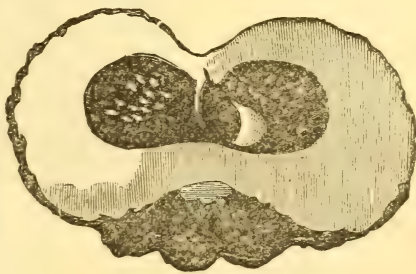
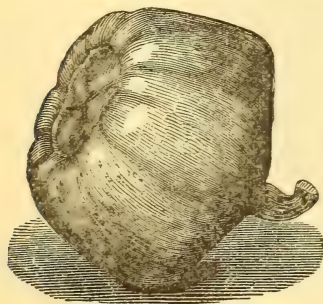
Spinach is very hardy, and consequently a very important vegetable for cold climates. It is extremely wholesome and palatable.

Culture. Spinach is best developed and most tender when grown in rich soil. It should be heavily manured and deeply trenched. Sow early in March for summer crop, in drills, which method renders the cultivation and the gathering of the produce more convenient. Encourage the growth with frequent hoeing, which draws the moisture to the roots. For a succession, a few seeds of the summer varieties may be sown, at intervals of a fortnight, from April to August. Sow from the middle of August to the beginning of September, for the winter crop, in a light sandy soil, on raised beds, which enables it better to stand the severe frost. Thin the plants as soon as they are strong enough to draw, leaving them about nine inches apart in the row. Two ounces of seed will plant five drills, each forty feet long.

Round or Summer. Leaves large, thick, and fleshy; rounded at the ends; a little crimped; in general use for early planting. Per pkt., 510

Fall, or Prickly. Leaves seven or eight inches long; halbert-shaped; thin in texture, and erect; the hardest, and most used for fall planting. Per pkt., 5	.10
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New Zealand. Its merit consists in the fact that it grows luxuriantly, producing leaves of the greatest succulency in the hottest weather. Per pkt. 10 . . . 20





MAMMOTH PRIZE SQUASH. — Weight 180.

SQUASH (CUCURBITA MELO PEPO).German, *Kurbiss*. — French, *Courge*. — Spanish, *Calabasa tontanera*.

The several varieties of the Squash are very useful in this and other warm climates, as they can be grown to perfection in the summer. It is in general use from June to August, and the late varieties the whole winter until May. It is extensively cultivated in this vicinity for the market.

Culture. Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growth of the Squash. They only thrive well in a warm temperature, as all the varieties are tender annuals; and the seed should not be sown in spring until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm and thoroughly settled. The hills should be made from eight to ten inches in depth, manured well, and the seeds covered about three-fourths of an inch deep. Keep the earth about the plants loose and clean, removing the surplus vines from time to time, allowing not more than three plants to a hill. The custom of cutting or nipping off the leading shoots of the running varieties is now practised to some extent, with the impression that it both facilitates the formation of fruitful laterals and the early maturing of the fruit.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| Early Yellow Bush Scalloped. An early, flat, scallop-shaped sort; color yellow; | per oz. |
| flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, and well-flavored; productive. Per pkt., 5 | .10 |
| Early White Bush Scalloped. A sub-variety of the Yellow Bush. Per pkt., 5 | .10 |
| Early Summer Bush Crookneck. Generally esteemed as one of the finest of the summer varieties; color bright yellow; skin very warty, thin, and easily broken; flesh dry and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5 | .10 |
| Boston Marrow. Form ovate; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange; flesh rich salmon-yellow, very dry, fine-grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed; a fall and winter variety. Per pkt., 5 | .15 |



HUBBARD SQUASH.

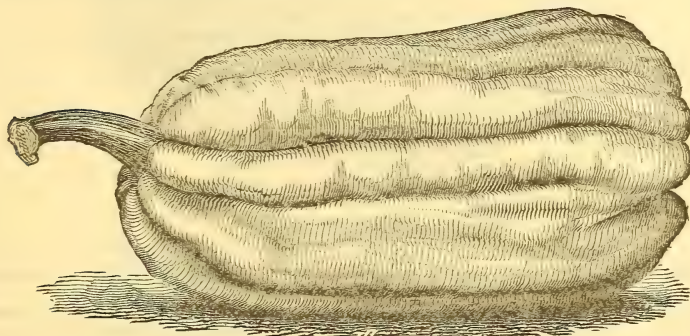
- Hubbard.** The best winter Squash known; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, dry, sweet, and rich-flavored; keeps through the winter. Per pkt., 1020
- Fall or Winter Crookneck.** Most generally cultivated for fall and winter use; flesh salmon-red, close-grained, dry, sweet, and fine-flavored. Per pkt., 510



CANADA CROOKNECK SQUASH.

per oz.

- Canada Crookneck.** A small variety of the preceding; ripens early, and, all things considered, is one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 10 .20
- Valparaiso, or Lima Coconut.** A large-growing winter variety; a good variety for fall and winter use. Per pkt., 5 .20



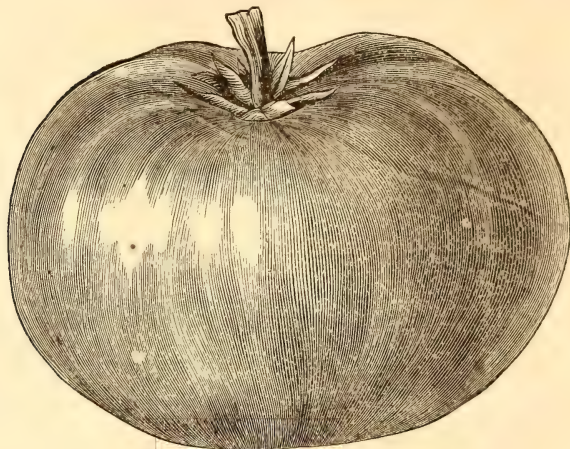
CUSTARD SQUASH.

- Custard.** Skin or shell creamy-white; flesh pale yellow, not remarkable for solidity or fineness of texture; hardy and productive. Per pkt., 5 .20
- Mammoth.** The largest known. Seeds which we offer were saved from a squash weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, — a monster. Per pkt., 25.
- Turban, or Turk's Cap.** A superior late-growing variety; of a greenish color, striped with white, and thus in form and color somewhat resembling a turban, whence the name; flesh orange-yellow, thick, fine-grained, sugary, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 10 .30
- Yokohama.** A new variety from Japan; finest grained of all the Squashes, with a rich Marrow flavor. Per pkt., 15 .30
- Lungen.** The leaves are singularly variegated with yellow, the depths of color varying in different plants from pale yellow to bright orange, and differing also in the amount of variegations as the season progresses. The color is most profuse at the base of the leaf, and is distributed thence in serrated stripes, towards, but not reaching, the borders.
- The fruit is bottle-formed, much resembling the "Puritan;" entirely white, about one foot in length, eight inches in its greatest diameter, and weighs from eight to ten pounds. The stem is thick, short, and fleshy. The flesh is pale yellowish-white, thick, fine-grained, dry, and sweet, and peculiarly free from the strong flavor common to many varieties. It cooks well, early or late in the season, and even before it has attained its full size, and is also a good keeper. Per pkt., 25.

SUNFLOWER.

- New Mammoth Russian.** This is a new variety; and, under ordinary cultivation, the heads grow to the enormous size of twenty inches in diameter. The

seeds are large, exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Exhibition, and highly commended by the Committee for ornamental purposes. For planting in shrubberies, it is a desirable acquisition. Salad oil of superior quality is extracted from it. To poultry-keepers it is invaluable for its extraordinary productiveness. Per pkt., 10. per oz .25



GENERAL GRANT TOMATO.

TOMATO (*SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM*).

German, *Liebesapfel*. — French, *Tomate*. — Spanish, *Tomate*.

There is no vegetable on the catalogue that has obtained such popularity in so short a time as the one now under consideration.

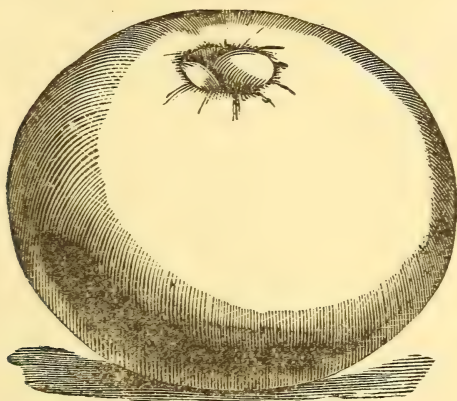
Culture. The Tomato is raised from seeds, which should be sown in a hotbed in March, or in pots in a warm window. They should be started as early and forwarded as rapidly as possible, whether by hotbed or open-air culture. When about two inches high, they should be transplanted, in single plants, to warm, light, rich soil. Water freely at the time of transplanting. Shelter from the sun for a few days, or until they are well established. If sown in the open ground, select a sheltered situation, pulverize the soil finely, and sow in drills. This may be done the last of March or first of April. When the plants are three or four inches high, transplant to where they are to remain, as before directed.

The Unrivalled Prize, "General Grant." Size above the medium, three to four inches in diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm, solid, and free from water, weighing from ten to twenty pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skin remarkably fine, smooth, and shining, coloring well up to the stem, — a quality very desirable to those preparing them for the table; very productive, and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well, and keeps in good condition a long time after being gathered, retaining its goodness, and free from wilting. It will be found to ripen uniformly, and as early as, if not earlier than, other varieties. Per pkt., 10 per oz .40

Keyes's Early Prolific. Leaves large, long, and quite entire, not lobed as in other kinds; and the growth is dwarf, compact, vigorous, and strong; medium size, round, of brilliant color, quite smooth, and free from wrinkles of any kind, perfectly solid, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 1050

Maupay's Superior. The fruit is of a beautiful deep-red color. In form it is round, slightly flattened, and without a crease or wrinkle. Smoothness of the surface is not only one of its most remarkable, but one of its most desirable characteristics. This freedom from creases or wrinkles prevents the great waste usual with almost every other variety. It is of a medium size, and the flesh almost as solid as a beefsteak. One bushel will make as

	much catsup, or fill as many cans, as two bushels of the ordinary kind, besides being possessed of a flavor that is unapproachable. Per pkt., 10	per oz. .40
Tilden's.	It is the earliest of all the large-growing Tomatoes. The fruit varies from round to roundish-oval, which is the general form of the main crop, and is free from the warty protuberances which disfigure ordinary sorts. Color, light brilliant scarlet, with a glossy skin; flesh solid, light red, less watery than other kinds, and of good flavor. Per pkt., 10	.30
Tree, or Erect.	Fruit very large and smooth; and the plants, from their erect, compact growth, highly ornamental. Per pkt., 10	1.50
Large Smooth Red.	Fruit somewhat flattened, inclining to globular; medium size; skin deep rich crimson; flesh bright pink or rose color. Per pkt., 5	.25
Lester's Perfected.	Of recent introduction; regular form; large size; flesh firm and well-flavored. Per pkt., 10	.40
Large Red.	A very early variety, of large size; skin bright-red; flesh pink or rose color. Per pkt., 5	.25
Large Yellow.	Clear, semi-transparent, yellow skin and yellow flesh; little used except for preserving and pickles. Per pkt., 5	.30
Grape.	A quite small red variety, growing in long clusters, like grapes, and useful for preserves; a new variety. Per pkt., 10	.50
Early York.	Very early; of good size, productive, and fine flavor. Per pkt., 10	.40
Cook's Favorite.	Medium size, oval form, fair skin, deep crimson, productive, and excellent flavor; one of the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 10	.40
Strawberry, or Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i>).	This, though called a Tomato, is a distinct species; excellent for preserves, having a peculiar delicate strawberry flavor. Per pkt., 10	.50



MAUPAY'S SUPERIOR TOMATO.

TURNIP (*BRASSICA RAPA*).German, *Steckrübe*. — French, *Navet*. — Spanish, *Nabo comun*.

This is a wholesome and useful plant both for man and beast, and highly deserving of cultivation. It has become in some countries an extensive field-crop.

Culture. Sow as early as the ground will allow, in drills fourteen inches apart and half an inch in depth. The young plants should be thinned to five or six inches asunder. When the bottoms begin to enlarge, remove the earth gently to the depth of an inch and a half, and apply wood-ashes. The sowing for the winter's supply is made in August. One thing must be observed, — to have the ground always fresh dug before sowing.

Early White Flat Dutch, or Spring Turnip.	Size medium; of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality. Per pkt., 5	per oz. .10
Early Snowball.	Round; white; a fine early variety. Per pkt., 5	.10
White-top, Strap Leaf.	An early variety, which is fast taking the place of the old early Dutch; one of the best for market, or table use. Per pkt., 5	.10

	Per oz.
Purple-top, Strap Leaf. Similar to above, except in color. These two kinds are the best for spring or fall sowing, and for all garden culture. Flesh fine-grained, and rich and buttery flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Yellow Malta. Symmetrical, small-bulbed, early variety; skin smooth, bright orange; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Yellow Aberdeen. A hardy and productive variety; flesh pale yellow, tender, and sugary; keeps well. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Robertston's Golden Stone. Smooth and symmetrical; skin bright yellow; flesh firm, sweet, and well-flavored; hardy, and keeps well. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Large White Norfolk. A sub-variety of the Common Flat Turnip; grows to a large size; flesh white and coarse-grained, but sweet. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Long White Tankard. Recommended for its earliness and productiveness, but must be considered a field rather than a table variety. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Long White, or Cow Horn. Grows quickly to a good size; flesh white, fine-grained, and sweet. It keeps well, and is esteemed by many the best of all for culinary purposes. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Long White French, or Sweet German. One of the very best for winter or spring use, either for the table or for feeding stock. The flesh is firm, sweet, and of excellent flavor; none better for keeping. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10

RUTA-BAGA, or SWEDE TURNIP.

Skirving's Purple-top. A superior variety, hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet, and well-flavored. It is a good keeper. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Early Stubble Swede. This is recommended for its quick growth, and is well adapted for late sowing. Flesh firm, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Waite's Eclipse, or Hybrid. A comparatively new variety, and excellent for early feeding purposes. Large size, and well-flavored. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Laing's Improved Purple-top. A superior variety, hardy and productive. Flesh yellow, solid, and well-flavored; one of the best. Per pkt., 5 . . . . .	.10
Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede. The very best Swede in cultivation . . . . .	.10

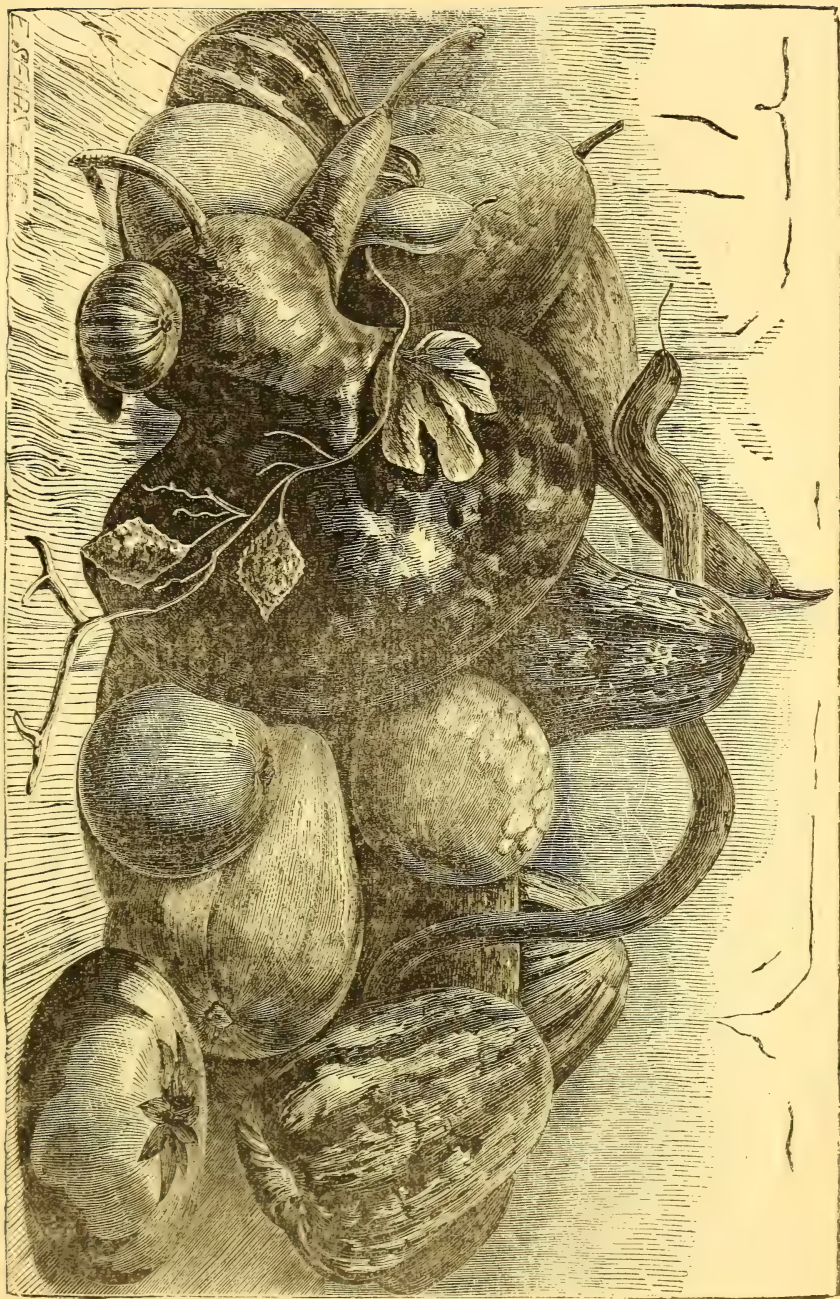
AROMATIC, POT, AND SWEET HERBS.

The generality of Aromatic, Pot, and Sweet Herbs may be raised from seed sown early in spring. As only a small quantity of these are necessary for family use, they may occupy a corner by themselves. They thrive best in a mellow, free soil; and care should be exercised to harvest them at the proper time. The greater part of the following-named Herbs are perennial, and will multiply from the seed they drop, or from partings from the roots. The offsets, roots, or young plants, thus raised, should be planted at suitable distances from each other. The beds should be kept free from weeds; and, as the herbs come into flower, cut them on a dry day, and spread them in a shady place to dry for use. The best method for preserving them is to rub them through a sieve when thoroughly dry, and pack them in tin boxes. Put them in a dry place. Per pkt., 10; by the ounce on application.

Angelica.	Coriander.	Pennyroyal.
Anise.	Corn Salad.	Pot Marigold.
Balm, Lemon.	Comelina.	Rosemary.
Basil, Sweet.	Dandelion.	Sage.
Burnet.	Dill.	Saffron.
Cardoon.	French Sorrel.	Summer Savory.
Caraway.	Hyssop.	Sweet Marjoram.
Chervil.	Horehound.	Sweet Fennel.
Chicory.	Lavender.	Thyme.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Connecticut, Seed-leaf. Extra. Per oz., .35	per lb. \$3.50
Havana True (imported). Per pkt., .20	per oz. 1.00
Maryland. Per pkt., .10	" .50
Virginia.	" .50
Latakia. The Best Smoking Tobacco in the World. Introduced by Bayard Taylor, the well-known traveller, from the East, where it is esteemed the most delicate-flavored tobacco known. It is quite distinct from the American tobacco, having a soft, glossy-surfaced leaf, quite unlike the coarse foliage of the Virginia tobacco. Cultivated precisely like the American. Per pkt., 15	per oz. 1.00



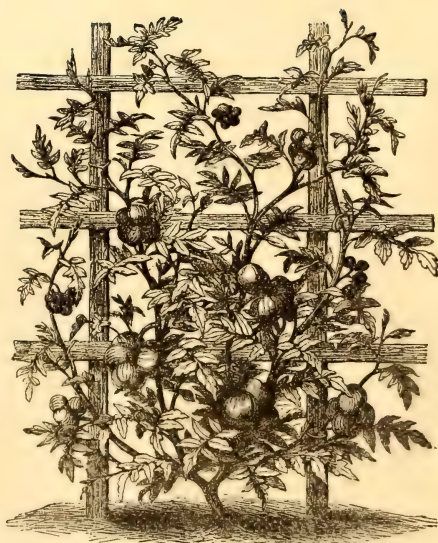
GROUP OF GOURDS. (See Page 74.)



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY.
See Page 121.



TOMATO, HOOP-TRAINING.



TOMATO, TRELLIS TRAINING.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple Seed, per pound, 50 cents. Cherry Pits, per pound, 75 cents. Currant Seed, per ounce, 75 cents. Gooseberry Seeds, per ounce, \$1.25. Grape (Hothouse), per ounce, \$1.00. Peach Pits, per bushel, \$2.00. Plum Pits, per pound, 50 cents. Pear Seed, per pound, \$4.00. Quince Seed, per pound, \$4.00. Raspberry Seed, per ounce, 75 cents.

STRAWBERRY SEEDS.

Saved from our large collection of over forty varieties, embracing all the best European and American kinds in cultivation. Mixed Seed. Per pkt., 25-cts.

ORNAMENTAL TREE SEEDS.

Norway Spruce (<i>Abies Excelsa</i>)	lb.	\$1.50	oz.	\$0.20
European Silver Fir (<i>Abies Pectinata</i>)	"	1.50	"	.20
Norway Maple (<i>Acer Platanoides</i>)	"	1.50	"	.20
Sugar Maple (<i>Acer Saccharinum</i>)	"	1.50	"	.25
Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus Glandulosa</i>)	"	2.50	"	.30
Shelbark (<i>Carya Alba</i>)	"		qt.	.25
Ornamental Thorn (<i>Crataegus Coccineus</i>)	lb.	1.50	oz.	.15
Burning Bush (<i>Euonymus Americana</i>)	"	3.00	"	.50
Salisbury (<i>Ginkgo Biloba</i>)	"	100 seeds,		5.00
European Mountain Ash (<i>Frazinus Excelsior</i>)	lb.	1.50	oz.	.15
Red Cedar (<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>)	"	1.50	"	.15
Scotch Larch (<i>Larix Europa</i>)	"	2.50	"	.25
Tulip Tree (<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i>)	"	2.00	"	.30
Magnolia (<i>Magnolia Acuminata</i>)	"	4.00	"	.40
Scotch Pine (<i>Pinus Sylvestris</i>)	"	2.50	"	.25
Austrian Pine (<i>Pinus Austriaca</i>)	"	2.50	"	.25
White Pine (<i>Pinus Strobus</i>)	"	4.00	"	.40
Yellow Locust (<i>Robinia Pseudo Acacia</i>)	"	1.00	"	.15
American Arbor Vitæ, clean seed (<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>)	"	5.00	"	.50
American Elm (<i>Ulmus Americana</i>)	"	4.00	"	.40
Yellow Wood (<i>Virgilia Lutea</i>)	"		"	2.00

Many other varieties of Tree and Shrub Seeds can be supplied on seasonable application.

SEEDS FOR HEDGES.

Honey Locust, or Three-thorned Acacia (<i>Gleditschia Triacanthus</i>)	lb.	\$0.75
Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i>)	"	1.25
Osage Orange (<i>Maclura Aurantiaca</i>)	"	1.00
American Arbor Vitæ (<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>)	oz.	.50
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus Oxyacanthus</i>)	lb.	1.50

GRASS-SEED FOR LAWNS.

One of the most pleasing features connected with a garden is a well-kept lawn; but, to secure this most desirable object, much depends upon the selection of such grasses as will present a fresh and luxuriant verdure throughout the season. For this purpose, a mixture of several kinds of the finer grasses is most suitable. These we can supply ready mixed, of the best sorts, and proper proportions of each. The quantity usually sown is two bushels per acre. Per bushel, \$6.00; 20 cents per qt. Extra fine French, best adapted for dry soil, 30 cents per qt.

CLOVERS.

Alsike. This variety is a native of Alsike, Sweden; perfectly hardy; does not heave in winter or spring from frost; stands drouth well; and is in every respect superior to the common red variety; highly recommended for sheep. Per lb.		.50
White, pure stock. Per lb.		.60
Red, " " " " " " " " " " " "	Market price.	

STRAWBERRIES.

Alpine, FOR TABLE-DECORATION. Berry-bearing plants have been very much sought after of late years for table-decoration; and, in our anxiety to procure novelties, we may perhaps sometimes have overlooked really useful materials already in our possession. I think this may be truly said with regard to the Alpine Strawberry; for what can be more interesting and pretty for the table, during December and the two following months, than a few pots of these, nicely fruited, placed in vases or otherwise, according to the taste of the decorator?

— **Mixed.** Red and white. Per pkt.25

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

The following kinds we wish to call attention to as desirable:—

per pkt

- ASPARAGUS, Moore's Premium.** This variety is now well known in Boston and vicinity as the largest and finest in every respect, without exception, in cultivation. Capt. Moore has taken first prizes for his celebrated Asparagus every season for the past ten years, at the Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and, on the second Saturday in June, 1870, exhibited a bunch of twelve stalks, weighing three pounds five ounces. On same day, there was exhibited a bunch of Conover's Colossal, from New York, of eighteen stalks, weighing three pounds eight ounces (only three ounces more), and having six more stalks in bunch, showing the superiority of Moore's compared with Conover's. Per oz. 50 cts.25
- BEETS, Egyptian.** Very fine. See page 89.
- **Hatch's Early Extra Blood-Turnip.** This is an improved variety, both in earliness, smoothness, and fine quality for table use, and is a favorite with the growers of fine early vegetables for the Boston market. The seed we offer is from the stock which received the first premium awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for beets, exhibited on or before the first Saturday in July. Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 20 cts.10
- **Dewing's Early Turnip.** This is a new and superior blood beet, recently introduced. The roots are of a fine globular shape, uniformly smooth, with long, slender tap-root. Skin dark purplish black; flesh deep blood-red; very fine grained, tender, and sugary; very early. Excellent for the table. Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cts.10
- **New Chilian (for decorative purposes).** This striking novelty is specially adapted for bedding purposes, the foliage presenting a variety of color, from bright orange to purplish crimson; used extensively at the Battersea and other Metropolitan Parks25
- **Carter's Perfection Salad.** Small-sized, short-top variety, of delicate texture, and sweet flavor, even growth, and dark foliage. The best variety for salad purposes25
- **The Perfection.** For flower-garden decoration or for salad. The root is of medium size, rich color, and fine flavor. The foliage is shining black, of dwarf, even, and regular habit; and, unlike other beets, the leaves show their dark color from the seed-leaf; therefore any one using this beet for the flower-garden can create a handsome effect, superior in many ways to *Perilla nankinensis*; but it should be borne in mind that other beets, although of dark foliage, are not adapted for flower-garden decoration, either from the coarse appearance of the foliage, or from the fact of the foliage not presenting the desired color until the leaves have arrived at maturity. See cut.25
- BEANS, Australian Runners.** This variety, introduced by Mr. Jos. Tailby, has proved remarkably productive, and given the best of satisfaction. The pods are from nine to twelve inches in length, and about one inch in breadth. Very early, coming in with the early six weeks, stringless and when cooked very delicious. Price per pkt., 25 cts; per qt., \$1.00.

The following communication has been received:—

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1871.

We have used at our house the "Australian Runner Bean," grown by Mr. Joseph Tai by of Wellesley, and consider it the best string bean for culinary purpose that we have ever met. We take great pleasure in recommending it for general use.

(Signed). PARKER & MILLS. Proprietors of Parker House.

- **Giant Wax.** See page 88.

CABBAGE, Early Wyman. This we can recommend as the finest early Cabbage grown. See page 91.

— **Fottler's Improved.** See page 92.

— **Early Jersey Wakefield.** A standard early cabbage in the Boston and New-York markets. Grows to a good size, solid, and is one of the best early varieties for shipping. Our stock of this variety was grown with great care. Per oz., \$1.0015

— **Robinson's Champion Drumhead.** The largest in cultivation; have been exhibited in Europe weighing seventy-four lbs. See cut. Per oz., 5025

CAULIFLOWER, Boston Market. Pierce's stock. Very choice. See page 93.

— **Erfurt Earliest Dwarf.** The earliest variety in cultivation; very dwarf, with solid, pure white heads, and of superior quality; one of the surest to head. Seed very scarce. Per oz., \$6.0050

CELERY, Sandringham. A variety raised by Mr. Carmichael (Superintendent of the Prince of Wales's Gardens), from the well-known Sandringham Celery, and from whom we have received the stock. We believe that this is the only sort of celery now used at the royal table. Mr. Carmichael informs us, from the unusually dwarf and solid habit of this variety, that the usual method of growing celeries by earthing up may be done away with, as he grows it on the surface of the ground, without in any way reducing the quality of the celery.25

— **Boston Market.** Crosby's Stock. Very fine. See page 95.

CUCUMBER, General Grant. Fine. See page 97.

CORN, Moore's Early Concord. SILVER MEDAL AWARDED. This valuable variety of Corn which we had the pleasure last season of introducing, we now bring before the public with renewed confidence. It has proved all and more than we recommended. We have received hundreds of testimonials, which will be found in a circular, to be had on application. For prices, see page 96.

EGG-PLANT, Pekin. Fine. See page 98.

KAIL, Acme. A very dwarf curled Kail, growing close on the ground, with glaucous green leaves intersected by a scarlet mid-rib. Really a superb thing, and combines every desideratum, being very hardy, very early, prolific, tender, mild, and a brilliant green when boiled. It is a hybrid between Dwarf Green Curled Borecole and Sea Kail.25

LETTUCE, Bunney's Incomparable Hardy Green Cos. The raiser of this says, "I have tried it with all the leading kinds of lettuce; but none are equal to it. You may grow it for any time of the year, as it is very hardy, and has stood the drought of the last season when other sorts 'bolted.'" A compact, large-growing, crisp variety, of fine flavor25

MELON, Boston Market. (Musk.) We are pleased to inform customers that we now offer seeds of this celebrated melon. Our stock was grown expressly for us by Mr. Walter Russell of Arlington, whose melons have brought the highest prices in the market for some years. Persons wishing a fine melon will find this superior to any other in all respects, either for family or market purposes. Fruit nearly round, but flattened slightly at the ends, deeply, and very regularly ribbed; size medium; skin green, and thickly netted. When fully mature, the green becomes more soft and mellow, or of a yellowish shade. Flesh thick, very juicy, and of the richest and most sugary flavor. It is an abundant bearer, quite hardy, and remarkably uniform in its quality. Per oz., 50 cts.15

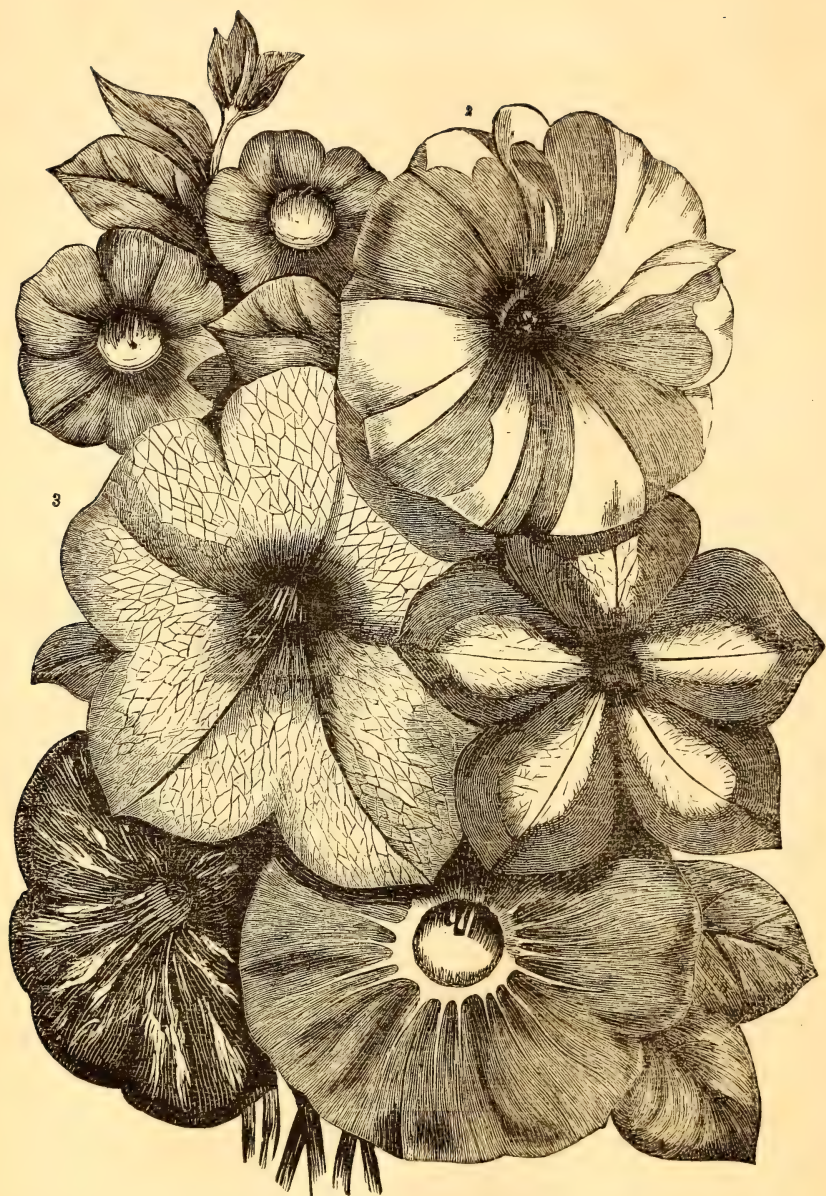
— **Persian.** (WATER.) Introduced by Bayard Taylor, Esq., the traveller. After a trial of two years, we can confidently recommend it as a most valuable acquisition, particularly for the Middle and Southern States. It is globular and elliptical in form, of pale-green color, with dark stripes; flesh crimson, and of remarkably fine texture; delicious flavor, with only half an inch of rind. A peculiarity of this melon is, that it can be taken off the vine to ripen, and will keep till winter. It grows to a large size25

— **The Russian American.** (WATER.) Raised also by Mr. Taylor; a hybrid between the above and the Mountain Sweet Melon. This is an extraordinary hybrid, and entirely unsurpassed for size, delicious crispness of flesh, and sweetness of flavor. The Russian American ripens about three weeks later than the American varieties; has the narrowest possible rind, with a mass of crimson flesh five inches in diameter; invariably sweet and solid; and far surpasses all melons hitherto known25

	Per pkt.
MELON, Mexican. (WATER.) A delicious variety; very early, strong grower; fruit medium size, thin rind; flesh solid, pale salmon-color, very sweet . . .	.25
ONION, New Giant Rocca of Naples. Special certificate Royal Horticultural Society, Dec. 21, 1869; weight of bulb exhibited, three pounds nine ounces. A splendid variety of onion, of delicate flavor, large globular shape, and light-brown skin. Per oz., 50 cts. . . . .	.15
— Early White Naples. Special certificate Royal Horticultural Society, June 8, 1870, for three specimens; weight three pounds seven ounces. A distinct variety, of quick growth, and mild flavor; originally selected from the Red Italian Tripoli onion for its distinctive qualities of size, earliness, and beautiful silver skin. Per oz., 50 cts. . . . .	.15
— Large Italian Red Tripoli. Special certificate Royal Horticultural Society, Dec. 21, 1869; weight of bulbs exhibited, two pounds eleven ounces, and two pounds six ounces. This is a distinct variety from the ordinary Red Italian Tripoli Onion (Genoa seed) of commerce. It grows much larger, and is not so dark in the skin; the flavor is exceedingly fine and mild. Per oz., 50 cts. . . . .	.15
— Giant White Tripoli. Specimens of this magnificent onion were on view at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Oxford. Four of the heaviest roots turned the scale at nine pounds three ounces. Per oz., 50 cts. . . . .	.15
— New Neapolitan "Marzagole." We have this desirable novelty from the eminent raiser of the New Giant Rocca and other mammoth Onions recently introduced. He informs us that it is by far the earliest onion in cultivation. We are also informed, that, if sown in the autumn, this onion will come into use in the month of March . . . . .	.25
PEA, Laxton's Alpha (THE EARLIEST WRINKLED PEA). This Pea, which was introduced by us in the spring of 1870, has fully justified the high opinion formed of it. Though growing from two and a half to three feet in an almost unexampled dry season, it yet turned in only three days later than First Crop or Ringleader, and the same time as Little Gem. It is a capital bearer, and in point of general usefulness ranks as A 1. This season the pods were fit to gather some four days before those of Daniel O'Rourke: no doubt it is fully as early as that variety, with the advantage of possessing a higher quality. \$1.50 per qt. . . . .	.25
— McLean's "Blue Peter" (INTRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON). This variety was the last result of the late Dr. McLean's hybridization, and is probably the best to which that eminent raiser's name is attached. In general habit it is well described as a "Blue Tom Thumb," but possessing a more robust habit. It is earlier than Daniel O'Rourke, twice as prolific as the Tom Thumb, and of much finer flavor . . . . .	.25
— Carter's First Crop Blue. This is the combined result of natural and artificial cultivation; selected from "Little Gem" and "Laxton's Supreme." It is a good bearer; pods large and of uniform size. Height twelve to fifteen inches. \$1.50 per qt. . . . .	.25
— Multum in Parvo. A selection from McLean's Little Gem Pea, with larger pods. This pea formed part of the prize collection of Vegetable Seeds at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show at Oxford last year. \$1.00 per qt. . . . .	.25
— New Edible-podded Wrinkled. A continental novelty of great merit. The pods should be cooked whole, after having the back string taken off, and may be served in various ways, when they will be found a delicious addition to the dinner-table. \$1.50 per qt. . . . .	.25
— Hundred-Fold, or Cook's Favorite. A pea originated from "Laxton's Prolific" and "Ne plus ultra," with pods as large as "Supreme," of the fine dark-green color of "Ne plus ultra," and carrying a bloom like a cucumber; the peas cook a fine green color; the head is of a distinct, pale olive-green color. This pea will make a first-class variety to sow in succession with "Supreme." \$1.00 per qt. . . . .	.25
PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled. This Parsley is the perfection of a curled Parsley for garnishing purposes. We cannot recommend it too highly; it is not to be surpassed. Per oz., 25 cts. . . . .	.10
RADISH, London Particular Long Scarlet. Per oz., 25 cts. . . . .	.10
— Wood's Early Frame. The finest long Radish for early cultivation. Per oz., 15 cts. . . . .	.5



LUNGREN SQUASH. See Novelties.



PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA HYBRIDS. See No. 733.

Per pkt.

SQUASH, Lungren. The leaves are singularly variegated with yellow, the depths of color varying in different plants from pale yellow to bright orange, and differing also in the amount of variegations as the season progresses. The color is most profuse at the base of the leaf, and is distributed thence in serrated stripes, towards, but not reaching, the borders.

The fruit is bottle-formed, much resembling the "Puritan;" entirely white, about one foot in length, eight inches in its greatest diameter, and weighs from eight to ten pounds. The stem is thick, short, and fleshy. The flesh is pale yellowish white, thick, fine-grained, dry, and sweet, and peculiarly free from the strong flavor common to many varieties. It cooks well, early or late in the season, and even before it has attained its full size, and is also a good keeper. (See cut.)

.25

— **Moore's Vegetable Cream.** The finest Summer Squash cultivated. When mature it is of a uniform pale yellow color. The skin or shell is very hard when perfectly ripened; flesh white, tender, and succulent, even till the seeds are ripe. It may be used in every stage of its growth; and, when perfectly ripened, will keep through the winter, if stored in a dry place

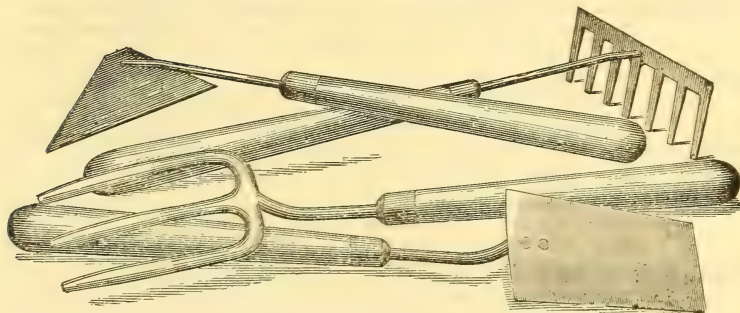
.25

TOMATO, "Gen. Grant." This Tomato, which we introduced, has, after another year, proved to be the best in all respects, — taking the first and second prizes at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Exhibition, in competition with all the leading sorts. We have received numerous testimonials from all quarters; but from want of space we are obliged to omit publishing them. For further description, see page 110.

— **The Trophy.** The Trophy Tomato was, until last year, unknown in the seed-market. Attention was called to it by a friend, whose father, an amateur horticulturist, commenced, twenty-four years ago, the series of experiments by which he has brought it to its present superb condition. His first step was to cross the old crumpled large red tomato (which was very heavy, but so rough as to be worthless) with the watery early smooth red. This crossing was continued for several years, until he succeeded in putting the convoluted flesh of the one inside of the smooth skin of the other. In accomplishing this, he adhered as closely to a fixed line of action, and worked as scientifically for the attainment of a predetermined end, as did the originators of the famous short-horn breed of cattle. The end once accomplished, he has, during nearly twenty years, constantly selected a very few specimens of the best and best-flavored of the earliest fruit for the next year's seed; and now, when properly treated, the seed will with certainty reproduce the perfect type, — a tomato that has never yet been even remotely approached for excellence. Without wishing to detract from the fame of the popularly favorite tomatoes, all of which we have faithfully cultivated, we have no hesitation in saying that The Trophy is as far superior to the best of them as a herd of short-horn cattle is superior to the chance stock of an average farm. \$1.00 per oz.

.15

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS.



Ladies' and Children's Garden Tools, useful, handy and small. Are liked very much by all who use them. Put up in neat boxes, 11 inches long by 3 wide. No. 1, extra polish, \$1.25; by mail \$2.00

No. 2, painted and polished, \$1.00; by mail \$1.75

RARE FLOWERS AND NOVELTIES

FOR 1871-2.

Particular care has been taken that the selection should be of the purest character. We cannot affirm the accuracy of the various descriptions, having tested but few of them; but the reputation of the growers from whom we import is to us the best assurance that satisfaction will surely follow. Our patrons wishing novelties will please send their orders early, as our stock of some of the varieties is limited.

- | | per pkt. |
|--|----------|
| 1003 Asters, Shakspeare. This new Aster is said to be the finest of all the dwarf sorts. Five inches high; densely formed; flowers very double, of the brightest colors, and of a regular imbricated form. Its dwarf, compact, and free-flowering habits make it very useful either for the garden or pots. | .25 |
| 1004 — New (La Superbe). Azure blue. One of the beautiful rose variety which was, in fact, the only one of this race, may be added this charming variety with azure-blue flowers. It cannot fail to meet the same general favor. | .25 |
| 1005 — New cellular Victoria. Most charming novelty; in habit similar to the Victoria Aster; the petals, however, instead of lying flat upon each other, resemble so many tubes open at the ends, forming small cells. The particularly elegant appearance of the flowers is derived, in a great measure, from the symmetrical arrangement of the cells. | .25 |
| 1006 — Mont Blanc. Fine improvement, belonging like the Victoria, to the Pyramidal Asters. Plants of luxuriant growth, about three feet high, covered with large, pure-white flowers five inches across, very double, and so disposed as to give to the plants the appearance of complete pyramids. | .50 |
| 1007 Abronia Arenaria. Nice species, with clear, waxy-yellow, sweet-scented flower; habit like <i>A. umbellata</i> . | .25 |
| 1008 Amaranthus Bicolor ruber. Splendid bedding plant, with abundant foliage of a bright fiery-red passing towards the summit to bright carmine scarlet, and sometimes tipped with yellow. Far superior to the old (<i>A. bicolor</i>). For flower-beds, there is, among the whole ornamental foliated section, certainly not a finer and more striking plant to be found. | .25 |
| 1009 — Silicifolius. This plant is of pyramidal form, attaining a height of from two and a half to three feet, branching close to the ground, the lower branches being twelve to fifteen inches in length, and extending in a horizontal position. The leaves, which are beautifully undulated, vary in the earlier stages of growth from a green to a bronzy-green shade, and are from five to seven inches in length by about a quarter of an inch in width. As the plants get stronger, the leaves at the ends of all the principal branches assume a bright orange-red color, and become more elongated, generally being from ten to fifteen inches in length, forming magnificent bright-colored plumes, and giving the plant a most elegant and picturesque appearance. | .50 |
| 1010 Aquilegia glandulosa (true). We are in a position to offer seed of this variety, true. Flowers gathered from the bed from which the seed was saved measured four inches in diameter. | .25 |
| 1011 — Pulchella. | .25 |
| 1012 — Rubra. "Two novel forms of Columbine have recently come under our notice. The one is a single red, with the petals margined with white, forming a red centre; the other a deep chocolate color margined in a similar manner. They are distinct from any other varieties." | .25 |
| 1013 — Hortensis. Dark brown. Very fine variety, reproduced true from seed. | .25 |
| 1014 Balsam, Double. Scarlet red. (<i>Impatiens Balsaminea atrosanguinea</i> .) Very fine plant, splendid color. | .50 |
| 1015 Centaurea Clementei (Veitch). The foliage is very elegant, and covered with a snow-white down. The numerous ramifications are terminated by an inflorescence of straw-colored florets. Splendid for edges of large groups, the centres of other colored beds, and for isolated clumps. | .25 |
| 1016 Cineraria Maritima candidissima. This variety may be described as possessing the substance and general character of <i>Cineraria maritima</i> , but a more decided white color, combined with the dwarf habit and peculiarly graceful and serrated form of <i>Centaurea candidissima</i> . | .25 |
| 1017 Coleus finest mixed. We have received a few seeds of this favorite plant from a celebrated German grower, which we can recommend as very fine. These beautiful, fine-foliated plants cannot be too highly estimated for garden decoration. Sow seeds same as <i>Calceolaria</i> . See page 9. | .50 |

- 1018 *Gilia Liniflora*. Remarkable and pretty species; of branching habit, with deeply-palmate foliage, and large white flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter; forms a bushy tuft nine inches high, and the same in width, .25
- 1019 *Ipomea fine Mixed*. (NEW MORNING GLOXY.) An elegant and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome and showy flowers, combining many brilliant colors with pure-white margins varying in shade from the most intense blue to the most delicate cerulean; many beautifully striped. For separate sorts, see page 74. See Frontispiece .25
- 1020 *Larkspur, Stock-flowered, Dwarf Candelabra-formed*. Quite a new dwarf race of Larkspurs, the stems of which attain hardly one foot in height. Close to the ground the stems throw out beautifully-curved branches, which diminish in length as they approach the top of the principal axis; thus giving to the whole plant the appearance of a Candelabra .25
- 1021 *Mignonette, Parson's white*. Superior in odor, habit, and color, being nearly pure white, and cannot fail to become a general favorite. The spikes are large and beautifully shaped. One plant suffices to perfume a whole house. A great acquisition .25
- 1022 — *New Crimson-flowered Giant*. A new variety, quite distinct from all other sorts, being robust in habit, with very large spikes of handsome flowers of exquisite fragrance, and is a free and perpetual bloomer. We consider this the best variety of Mignonette in cultivation .25
- 1023 *Marigold, Orange African Quilled*. A very double variety of Marigold, with quilled petals; a striking novelty, and very showy .25
- 1024 *Nemophila Maculata albida*. The individual flowers are larger than a half-dollar; and the general effect of the white (as brilliant as frosted silver) contrasted with the bright purple blotch on each petal of the flowers, which are produced in great quantities, is of a character to insure its becoming one of the floral favorites of the season .25
- 1025 *Oxalis Valdiviana*. A very strong-growing, still compact, new Oxalis; the sweet-scented, bright-yellow flowers are well up out of the foliage .25
- 1026 *Pansy Cliveden (mixed colors)*. These invaluable early spring-flowering bedding-plants are so universally known and admired that comment on them at our hands is quite unnecessary; suffice it to say, they are becoming more popular every year; and for effect, when grown in masses, or used as edgings for beds, they cannot be surpassed .50
- 1027 — *Odion*, of fine blorched, very splendid beautiful large-eyed flowers .50
- 1028 — *Beauty of St. Osyth (Black)*. The darkest Pansy ever raised; equal in size to Claribel, and as free a grower and bloomer as the Cliveden .50
- 1029 — *New Dark Violet Blue*. The color of this flower is as stated in the name, — dark violet blue; large blossom, of good substance, free bloomer, and, as a bedding-pansy, is a plant of great beauty .50
- 1030 *Petunia, new fringed varieties*. Consisting of a great variety of colors, beautifully and finely fringed .50
- 1031 — *Double, striped*. From large-flowering striped Petunias, carefully fecundated with double varieties .50
- 1032 *Perilla Nankinensis fol. Variegatis*. The foliage of this new variety of the well-known and highly ornamental dark brown *Perilla Nankinensis* is variegated, and striped with brilliant rosy carmine, and sometimes even with white, producing a striking and charming effect .25
- 1033 *Phlox Drummondii Heynholdii*. The New True Scarlet Phlox (Benary). There is already in our gardens a bright variety of much value, known under the name of *P. scarlet (coccinea)*; but its flowers, though of a very brilliant color, are far from being the true scarlet, and only of a radiant, bright dark-crimson tint .25
- 1034 *Salpiglossis Nigra, or New Black*. A new variety, recommended for its decidedly distinct character as a black blossom .25
- 1035 *Statice spicata*. This charming early-flowering annual continues in bloom a long period. The plant forms a spreading tuft of lively emerald green, from which arise a multitude of ear-like spikes of lovely rosy-pink flowers. Beautiful dwarf beds or edgings can be made with it. For pot culture, it is very useful and pretty, — equally valuable for winter bouquets, .25
- 1036 *Sweet William, pure white (Dianthus barbatus albus)*. Pure white blossom, large, and good substance .25
- 1037 *Wallflower, New Golden, Tom Thumb*. A first-class novelty; habit compact; color fine golden orange; petals of good substance, and flowers large; calyx delicate green, instead of dark brown, as in other wallflowers .25
- 1038 *Zinnia elegans, double white*. Fine, bushy, vigorous-growing sort, with very large, double white flowers, produced in succession during the whole of the summer .25
- 1039 — *elegans, Double Orange*. Another color reproduced true from seed: very good .25

NEW AND CHOICE POTATOES.

BRESEE'S KING OF THE EARLIES, or No. 4.

This is without exception the earliest variety in cultivation, having been carefully tested by many prominent agriculturists in various parts of the country the past season, and by them pronounced from five to ten days earlier than the celebrated Early Rose, and fully its equal in quality, productiveness, and general appearance. Vines quite dwarf, averaging from ten to twelve inches; leaves large; tubers large and handsome, roundish, and slightly flattened; eyes small and somewhat pinkish; skin flesh-color, or dull pinkish-white; flesh white, floury, cooks well, and is of the best quality for the table. Has thus far proved very hardy, and the earliest in cultivation. A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Bresee for his seedlings, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in the fall of 1868. Four pounds, by mail, postpaid, \$1.00. Per peck, \$1.00. Per bushel, \$3.00. Per bbl., \$6.00.

EARLY ROSE.

This was the first of Mr. Bresee's Seedlings, offered in January, 1868, and has now been before the public for the past two seasons, during which it has attained a popularity unrivalled in the history of the potato. We have supplied many thousands of our patrons, in every section of the country, from Maine to California and Oregon, in lots all the way from one pound to one hundred barrels each, and have yet to hear the first word of complaint; all are more than satisfied, and are loud in its praises. It has now become the standard variety for earliness, quality, and productiveness. Its average yield, as far as heard from the past summer, has been from 80 to 110 barrels to the acre. Four pounds by mail, \$1.00. Per peck, 75 cts. Per bushel, \$2.00. Per bbl., \$5.00.

BRESEE'S PROLIFIC.

This variety originated with Mr. Bresee, in 1861, and are from the same seed-ball with the Early Rose, both seedlings of the Garnet Chili. The vines of Bresee's Prolific are of medium height, quite bushy, somewhat spreading, large leaves, have produced no seed-balls; tubers large, regular in shape, and very smooth, slightly oblong, somewhat flattened; skin dull white, inclined to be russeted; eyes but little depressed, and slightly pinkish; flesh white, cooks quickly; is very mealy, and of excellent quality; yield very large, — often exceeding a *hundred fold*; matures about three weeks later than the Early Rose, and will prove a most valuable variety for field-culture. Four pounds by mail, \$1.00; per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$2.50; per bbl., \$6.00.

BRESEE'S PEERLESS, or No. 6.

The latest and best of all of Mr. Bresee's Seedlings for the main crop. This is also a seedling of the Garnet Chili, and originated from the same seed-ball as the Early Rose. Skin dull-white, occasionally russeted; eyes shallow, oblong; flesh white, mealy; grows to a large size, often weighing from one-and-a-half to two pounds, and enormously productive. At a trial before a committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in September last, this variety obtained more votes as to quality than any other of Bresee's Seedlings. Four pounds, by mail, \$1.00; per bushel, \$2.00; per bbl., \$5.00.

LATE ROSE.

This valuable new seedling winter potato is now for the first time offered to the public. In its color, habits of growth, and general appearance, it resembles its parent, the Early Rose. 1. It is of much better quality for table use, being white fleshed and fine grained, cooking very dry and mealy. It has a peculiar, rich, and delicate flavor. 2. Its yield is enormous. 3. Its keeping-quality is unsurpassed. In the same cellar, at planting time, when the Early Rose were so badly sprouted and wilted as to be unfit for table use, these seedlings had not sprouted, and were as crisp and solid as when first dug. They remained in good condition for cooking until the new crop of Early Rose came upon the table. They also grow in a compact cluster in the hill, making them very easily dug. They ripen about with the Orono or Jackson White, thus having the whole season to grow in. Four pounds, \$1.00. One peck, \$1.50. One bushel, \$5.00. One barrel, \$12.00.

Climax, Early Mohawk, Goodrich, Excelsior, Harrison, Jackson White, White Peachblow, Lapstone, Kidney, and all leading sorts, at the market price.

Orders will be booked, and the potatoes forwarded on and after April 1, when they will be free from danger of frost. They can be forwarded earlier if desired, at the risk of the purchaser. The prices of above potatoes variable according to the market.

POTATO SEEDS.

Early Rose. Hybridized with White Peachblow; choice sorts, selected balls. Per pkt. .25
Early and Late Sorts Mixed. Per pkt.25

GLADIOLUS.

SPLENDID FRENCH AND BELGIAN HYBRIDS OF GANDAVENSIS.

FORWARDED BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS, POST-PAID, AT CATALOGUE PRICES.

THE new hybrid productions of the *Gladiolus Gandavensis* are, without doubt, the most superb flowering-bulbs in cultivation, producing their magnificent, long, and densely-flowered spikes of bloom, varying from white to rich salmon, and brilliant carmine to the most intense scarlet or crimson. A single bulb will often give two or three stems of bloom; and a succession of flowers will be produced for two months.

General Treatment.—The bulbs should be planted as soon as the ground is fairly dried in the spring, and all danger of frost is over; planting may be made every two weeks until the middle of June, to secure a succession of bloom. Plant the bulbs from two to four inches deep, according to their size. The soil should be enriched with well-decomposed manure, and well pulverized. The plants should be well staked, and the bloom will be magnificent. When the frost has killed the leaves, or before, if the leaves, by turning yellow, show the ripening of the bulb, the bulb should be taken up, dried rapidly in full sunlight, and the new bulbs separated from the old. Should be kept during the winter in a dry, cool cellar, free from frost.

A discount of five per cent from catalogue prices will be made when one dozen varieties are ordered, ten per cent on two dozen varieties, and fifteen per cent on fifty varieties. Purchasers will please state whether we may substitute, in the event of our being out of the varieties ordered.

SOUCHET'S NEW VARIETIES OF 1871.

(NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY.)

	EACH.
Alcyon. Very fine spike of large flowers, white ground, bordered and blazed with carminate rose; charming plant, dwarf	\$2.00
Antigone. Long spike of very large flowers, tender rose, largely blazed with carminate red; very showy. Perfection	3.00
Antiope. Very long fine spike of large flowers of a light orange cherry color, with a very dark carmine stain on pure white ground; very showy	2.50
Ariane. Very long spike of large, perfect flowers, white ground slightly tinged with rose or lilac, bordered and blazed with tender carminate rose; the lower divisions with pure white ground. Splendid perfection	4.00
Arsinoe. Fine spike of large perfect flowers, very fine satinnetted rose, blazed with bright carmine; charming dwarf plant	1.50
Beatrix. Very long spike of large, perfect flowers, pure white ground very delicately blazed with carminate lilac. Splendid	4.00
Celimene. Very long spike of very large flowers, well opened, perfect, light orange-red largely blazed with very brilliant red. Splendid plant. Perfection	3.00
Didon. Very large and long spike of large perfect flowers, white slightly tinged and blazed with tender lilac; lower divisions pure white. Perfection	2.00
Jupiter. Very long and fine spike of very large perfect flowers, ground light-red, very largely blazed with very dark crimson red. Splendid and showy variety	4.00
Minerve. Very large spike of well-opened large flowers, very bright brilliant crimson, small carminate red stain on a large white ground. Very fine color	3.00
Ossian. Very long and fine spike of large perfect flowers; very fine bright rose tinged with violet, and blazed with carmine; very well lighted ground	2.50
Phebus. Fine spike of large flowers of a very striking fire-red color, with a very large pure white and very showy stain. Splendid <i>late</i> variety	4.00
Virginalis. Long spike of large flowers, very pure white, bordered and blazed with carminate tender rose; small plant, very fine and delicate	3.00
The above collection of thirteen varieties, \$30.00.	

VARIETIES FOR 1871.

PRICE.

Adanson.	Rose-colored, tinged with lilac; on the lateral and inferior divisions, large stains on white ground tinged yellow; bordered with carmine, tinted lilac	\$2.00
Agatha.	Large-flowered, rose colored, with an orange tinge, blazed with carmine anaranth, fine clear yellow spots; very fine	2.00
Antonius.	Large, well-opened, perfect flowers, cherry-colored, slightly tinged with orange, blazed with carminate-red; pure white stains; charming plant	.40
Circe.	Fine spike of large, well-opened, perfect flowers, of a fine rose slightly tinged with lilac, largely blazed with bright carmine; centre well lighted	1.00
Cornelie.	Handsome spike of large light cherry-colored flowers; centre transparent	.75
Delicatissima.	Fine white flowers very slightly tinged, and blazed with a soft carmine lilac; the inferior divisions of a pure white, bordered with lilac	2.00
Elizabeth.	Flowers beautiful dark-rose-colored, strongly blazed with a lively carmined purple; on the inferior divisions very large stains of a purpléd carmine, with pure white stripes	2.50
Fenelon.	Large spikes of large well-opened flowers of a tender rose, tinged with violet, and blazed with bright carmine	1.00
Homer.	Vigorous plant; very long spikes of very large, perfect flowers, of a light amaranth, blazed with very bright purple; magnificent plant (perfection)	2.00
La Candeur.	Very large well-opened flowers of a perfect white, lightly striped with carmined violet (perfection)	2.50
Livingston.	Cherry-color of a purpléd carmine, the centre clearing off and shading into violet, with a metallic reflex; new shade of a pleasing effect	2.00
Mme. Desportes.	Very large and wide spike; flowers very large, well-opened, of a very pure white; the inferior divisions slightly striped with violet	2.50
Mme. Dombrain.	Large, perfect, well-inserted flowers of a carminate violet, blazed with bright purple; well-lighted in the centre	2.00
Mary Stuart.	Large, well-opened, and well-inserted flowers, white, very slightly tinged with rose, and blazed with very bright, carminate, cherry color	2.50
Michel-Ange.	Large, well-opened flowers; dark crimson, slightly blazed with brownish purple on the superior divisions; centre well lighted; white stains; first-rate variety, as well for its peculiar color, as for the elegant insertion of the flowers on the spike, which makes them resemble Lilies	3.50
Mr. Legouve.	Flowers very large, perfect, very bright fire-red; the superior divisions divided by a white line; on the inferior divisions, a pure white stain	2.00
Romulus.	Flowers very brilliant brownish-red; large pure white stain; large white lines on the inferior divisions	1.00
Thomas Methuen.	Flowers large, well-shaped, violet tinged with rose; centre well lighted, transparent; the extremity of the divisions carminate violet	2.00
Rosa Bonheur.	Large, well-opened white flowers, slightly tinged with lilac, and blazed with carmined violet	2.50

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Anais.	Good shape, white, tinged with lilac; very large sulphur-white stains, striped with lilac-carmine	.75
Alexander.	Flower large, well-shaped, very fine bright red	.60
Amabilis.	Bright vermilion, stained with yellow	.20
Adonis.	Light-cherry, yellow throat, with light-yellow spots	.10
Aglae.	Rose-colored salmon, beautifully mottled	.20
Aristote.	Light-rose, with purplish crim-on stripes	.10
Berenice.	Beautiful rose, striped with red, with purple-carmine colored spots	.20
Bertha Rabourdin.	Pure white, with beautiful large carmine stain	.50
Brenchleyensis.	Deep scarlet; fine	.10
Bernard de Jussieu.	Flower large, wide, perfect ground violet, shaded and tinted with cherry-color and purple; stains purple on white ground; new and almost indescribable color	1.50
Calendulaceus.	Bright nankeen	.25
Calypso.	Rose-striped, blotched with carmine	.25
Canari.	Light-yellow, striped with rose	.25
Chateaubriand.	Clear cherry; a magnificent spike	.30
Comte de Morny.	Dark cherry-red, blotched with white, and striped with purple	.35
Comtesse de Bresson.	Deep blush-pink in centre, shaded with crimson; outside petals veined with white; two lower petals striped with purple	.25
Couranti Fulgeus.	Bright-crimson; fine	.10
Daphne.	Light-cherry, with darker stripes, stained with bright-carmine	.25
Diana.	Light-salmon, variegated with rose, and blotched with light-carmine, on white ground	.35
Duc de Malakoff.	Orange-red, on yellowish-white ground; fine	.40
Danæ.	Delicate straw-color, with violet spots	.60

	PRICE.		PRICE.
Doctor Andry. Very bright orange; fine . . .	.15	Lælia. Peach-pink, stained with lilac . . .	.30
Don Juan. Vivid blush-pink; petals beautifully mottled with deep crimson, and veined with pure white . . .	.10	Madame Basseville. Large cherry-colored flower, with purple blotches on a yellowish-white ground, striped with white . . .	.40
Edufia. Upper petals white, spotted with violet; lower striped with white . . .	.75	Madame de Vatry. Yellowish-white, stained with carmine; very large flower . . .	.20
Edith. Large flower; carnation-rose, deeply striped with same . . .	.30	Madame Binder. Pure white; long carminate-rose stripes on the lower petals . . .	.40
Egerie. Orange-rose; petals slightly marked with carmine . . .	.20	Madame Herincq. Yellow white, changing to a dull white, with large marbled veins of lilac . . .	.20
Emma. Clear carmine; dwarf . . .	.20	Madame Leseble. Pure white, blotched with rose . . .	.50
Emile. Scarlet, flamed with crimson and white, and spotted scarlet and white . . .	.40	Madame Domage. Rose, spotted with amaranth, and striped with white . . .	1.25
Endymion. Rose; beautiful . . .	.25	Madame Furtado. Rose, changing to pink, flamed with carmine . . .	.75
Erato. Delicate rose; with dark stripes and carmine blotches . . .	.80	Madame Rabouidin. Rose, flamed with carmine and white, striped in the centre of each petal . . .	.75
Eldorado. Fine clear yellow, striped with red . . .	.40	Mars. Beautiful; fine deep scarlet . . .	.30
Eugene Scribe. Flower very large and wide, perfect, tender-rose, blazed with carminate-red . . .	1.00	Marie. Pure white, blotched with dark carmine . . .	.50
Etendard. Flower very large and wide, perfect, white, slightly blazed with lilac or violet, spike long . . .	1.00	Mazeppa. Orange-rose, blotched with yellow, and striped with red . . .	.30
Flavia. Very bright-red, a color little darker than Napoleon III. . .	.40	Mons. Blouet. Tender-rose, shaded with carmine; large flower . . .	.20
Fanny Rouget. Rosy-flesh color, striped with rosy carmine . . .	.10	Mons. Gorgeon. Rose, with salmon-colored tint . . .	.20
Florian. Cherry-rose, with large violet spots; the centre petals lined with white . . .	.35	Moliere. Flower very large and wide, perfect, cherry-colored red, with very large, pure-white stains . . .	1.00
Galathee. White, beautifully spotted with carmine . . .	.20	Mozart. Flower large, very wide, spike spreading, bright rose, slightly tinted with violet, very largely blazed with very dark carmine; very large, pure-white stains; beautiful plant . . .	1.25
Goliath. Light-red, striped and spotted with carmine; large flower . . .	.20	Napoleon III. Brilliant scarlet, streaked with white . . .	.30
Hebe. Tender flesh-color, beautifully striped with fine lake . . .	.25	Neptune. Beautiful red, with carmine spots and stripes . . .	.10
Helene. White, slightly tinged with lilac, spotted and striped with violet . . .	.35	Nemesis. Vivid-rose, with white lines and carmine stains on yellow ground . . .	.20
Hector. Delicate rose, sometimes striped . . .	.25	Norma. Middle-sized flower, spike spreading, pure white, very slender, and very slightly blazed with very tender lilac . . .	1.25
Henrietta. Large, well-shaped flower, white-tinted and blazed with lilac . . .	.50	Noemi. Flower large, light lilac-rose, spike very long . . .	.40
Imperatrice. White, slightly suffused with pink, spotted with carmine . . .	.20	Oscar. Flower large, well-shaped, very brilliant, bright cherry-color, stains white . . .	1.25
Imperatrice Eugenie. White, flamed with rose, violet in the centre . . .	.75	Osiris. Brilliant cherry-rose; fine . . .	.20
Isoline. Blush, spotted with carmine violet . . .	.20	Ophir. Yellow, blotched with purple . . .	.50
Isabella. Middle-sized flower, fine spike, pure white, with large, dark carminate-violet stains . . .	.75	Pallas. Bright rose, with stripes of a darker shade; spots of a violet-carmine on a slight orange-tinted ground . . .	.15
Jean d'Arc. White, tinged with rose; striped and stained with purple . . .	.30	Penelope. White, slightly tinged with pink; lower petals yellow-tinted, and striped with carmine . . .	.20
La Favorite. Flower large, rose, blazed with carmine; lower divisions light yellow . . .	.75	Pegasus. Carnation, flaked with rose; lower petals shaded with maroon . . .	.15
La Fiancee. Flower large, perfect, pure white, small, bluish-violet stains; fine variety . . .	1.75	Pellonia. Rose, spotted with crimson . . .	.20
Leonora. Flower large, perfect, cherry-colored red, tinted with orange . . .	1.00		
Louis Van Houtte. Brilliant red, blotched with violet . . .	.15		
Le Poussin. Light-red, white ground, large white blotch on lower petals . . .	.50		

	PRICE.		PRICE.
Princess Alice. Flower very large and wide, perfect, tender lilac, slightly tinted with rose, very large white stains; new and charming shade; first-rate dwarf plant . . .	1.50	Sir William Hooker. Very large and well-opened flower, perfect shape, light-cherry color, rose-carmine stain on pure white ground; plant of a great effect . . .	.75
Princess Clothilde. Beautiful salmon-rose; very large . . .	1.00	Stella. Flower large, well shaped; ground white, slightly tinted with yellow and rose, and blazed with carmine-red . . .	.75
Prince Imperial. Blush - white, blotched with carmine . . .	.15	Triomphe d'Enghein. Rich-flamed crimson . . .	.20
Premices de Montrouge. Brilliant red; dwarf . . .	.30	Velleda. Soft rose, blotched with lilac . . .	.50
Rossini. Flower large, perfect, very long spike, dark amaranth-red, stained with white; very good variety . . .	1.25	Vesta. Pure white, with violet-carmine spots on yellow ground . . .	.35
Raphael. Deep and vermilion . . .	.25		
Rebecca. White, shaded with lilac . . .	.25		
Rembrandt. Very bright deep scarlet . . .	.30		
Sulphureus. Sulphur-yellow . . .	.50		
Solfatere. Rich Jonquil - yellow; large . . .	.40		
Stephenson. Large; fine form; superb spikes, cherry - carmine, lined with white . . .	.75		

OTHER SORTS OF GLADIOLUS.

Gandavensis (the original variety). Vermilion, shaded with yellow . . .	\$0.10
Ramosus (original). Rose and white . . .	.20
Pisittacinus. Yellow and brown . . .	.10
Floribundas. White, with rosy stripe along the centre of each petal . . .	.20

CHOICE MIXED VARIETIES.

We have a fine collection of mixed varieties, saved from seedlings, and others where the names have been lost, which we offer at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per doz., by mail, postpaid. By the hundred, prices on application.

GLADIOLUS LYONIL.

Cardinalis habit. Flowers large spreading petals of good form; color pure white, vividly flaked with bright scarlet; very free bloomer, and altogether a most exquisite variety. Spikes of bloom were exhibited at the Rose show at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last June, attracting great attention; highly recommended for pot-culture. Price 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

TIGRIDIAS.

A genus of Mexican bulbs; grows about one foot and a half high, producing flowers of the most exquisite beauty; the flowers large, about four inches across, of singularly curious shape, and the color of each variety gorgeous, and purely contrasted. No flower can exceed it in beauty. In bloom from July to the first of October. In autumn, take up the bulbs, and keep them in a dry place, away from frost, until the time of planting in the spring. Tigridias by mail, postpaid.

Conchiflora. Orange and golden-yellow, spotted with black. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.

Pavonia. Richest scarlet, tinged and spotted with yellow. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per doz.

DOUBLE TUBEROSES.

The Tuberose is one of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of summer-flowering bulbs, throwing up small spikes of double white flowers, two to three feet high, which remain in bloom a long period. The bulbs may be planted from February to May. When they are needed very early, they may be planted in the greenhouse or hotbed in February or March; and, for a succession of flowers, in April and May. In planting, remove the useless small offsets around the main root, and place a single tuber in a pot four or five inches wide. Use good loam and leaf-mould, with good drainage. Start them slowly upon a temperate heat, in the hotbed or forcing-pit, or later in the season in a frame. Water slightly at first; and, when the bulbs begin to grow, increase the quantity. Those started early should be supplied with a good bottom-heat till May, when they may be shifted into pots six or seven inches wide. By the first of June, all may be plunged out in a warm border, staking each plant to prevent their being broken by the wind. On the approach of cool weather, in September, those remaining in bloom should be removed to the conservatory or parlor, where they will continue in flower for a long period.

Fine bulbs, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen; bulbs started in pots in May, \$3.00 per dozen.

VALLOTA.

A splendid bulbous-rooted plant, allied to the *Amaryllis*. It blooms in August, throwing up its strong stems about one foot high, with from five to eight brilliant, scarlet, lily-like flowers; very ornamental for bedding out in summer, or cultivation in pots and vases.

Purpurea, each 50 to 75 cts.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA, OR JACOBEEAN LILY.

This is a beautiful summer-flowering bulb. It generally produces two stems, one after the other, each bearing a large lily-like flower of the richest crimson-velvet color; its golden stamens drooping gracefully over the lower petals, giving it additional brilliancy. Plant the bulbs early in May, in rich mellow soil. In autumn, take them up, and keep dry and secure from frost. They bloom in June. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

TROPÆOLUM TRICOLORUM.

Pot in rich, free loam, leaf-mould, and sand, in autumn, and allow them to make way all through the winter in an airy greenhouse; the stems being trained up light trellises of some kind. After the blooming season, the bulbs should be allowed a rest of a few months. Each, \$1.00.

SMILAX (MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES).

A beautiful winter climbing-plant, adapted alike to the greenhouse and conservatory. Nothing can excel this plant in beauty of foliage and orange fragrance of the flowers. It is extensively used for bouquets and floral decorations of every description.

Medium-size Bulbs, 25 cents each. Large-size Bulbs, 50 cents each. Extra-size Bulbs, \$1.00 each. Seed per packet, 25 cents.

NOTE.—This plant is grown and used most extensively as a decorative vine by every florist in the vicinity of Boston. No lady, dressed for a party, feels her toilet complete (if natural flowers are worn) without a spray of *Smilax* appended to her hair.

JAPAN LILIES.

Our collection of Lilies comprises all the most beautiful kinds, including ten of our own seedlings, which are unsurpassed by any yet produced. A full description will be found in our Bulb Catalogue. The following are the principal varieties of the Japan:—

Lilium Album. Pure white. Each . . . . .	.40 to \$.75
——— Rubrum. White, with deep crimson spots . . . . .	.40 to .75
——— Roseum. White, with rose-colored spots . . . . .	.40 to .75
——— Named Seedlings. (All superb.)	\$1.00 to 1.50

MADEIRA VINE.

A beautiful summer climbing-plant, of rapid growth, completely covered with long, graceful racemes of deliciously-fragrant white flowers. Each 15 cents to 25 cents.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING MUSHROOMS. The only conditions required for the healthy growth of Mushrooms are a mass of short dung, heated to from fifty-five to sixty degrees, and lumps of Spawn about the size of walnuts, six inches apart, just beneath the surface; the whole covered with an inch thickness of good light friable earth, and three or four inches of straw, or litter of any kind, to keep in the very moderate warmth. This can be managed in any dark cupboard or cellar; and the size of the bed is immaterial.

Take of horse-droppings from the stable, without the straw, as much as will make the bed the size you want it, a foot thick; put this anywhere out of the weather, away from the light and draught. Let this be pressed, but not hard; and in a few days, when it is nice and warm on thrusting the hand in, get the Spawn, and break the cakes in small pieces and put them in all over the dung, even with the surface: upon this being patted down smooth, but not hard, it will require from half an inch to an inch of earth all over it. Pat it down to keep it in its place, and put some loose hay or straw over it. When it approaches dryness, it must be sprinkled with water with the chill off, enough to wet the earth, but not the dung. Sooner or later, according to the attention paid to these several points, you will have Mushrooms, and plenty of them.

Best Mill-track Mushroom Spawn, per pound, 15 cents; 8 cents per pound extra by mail; 8 pounds for \$1.00, by Express.

ITALIAN BEES.

The superiority of these Bees over others is acknowledged by all. Some of the many advantages: they swarm earlier, work earlier and later, and *store twice the amount of honey* as the common bees. Allow about eight weeks to Italianize a hive of common bees. The queens live from three to five years. Price per swarm, \$15.00. Queens, \$5.00 each. Packed to go any distance.

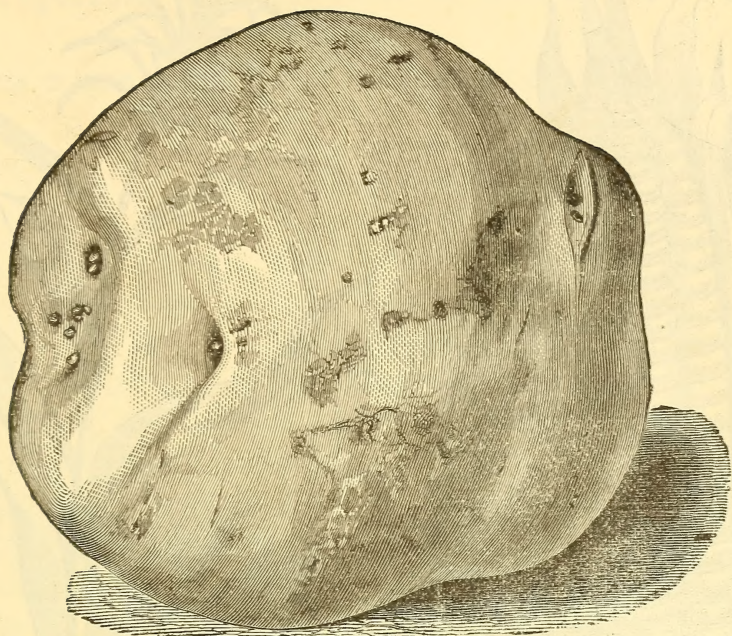


LILIUM AURATUM. (ONE-HALF ITS NATURAL SIZE.)

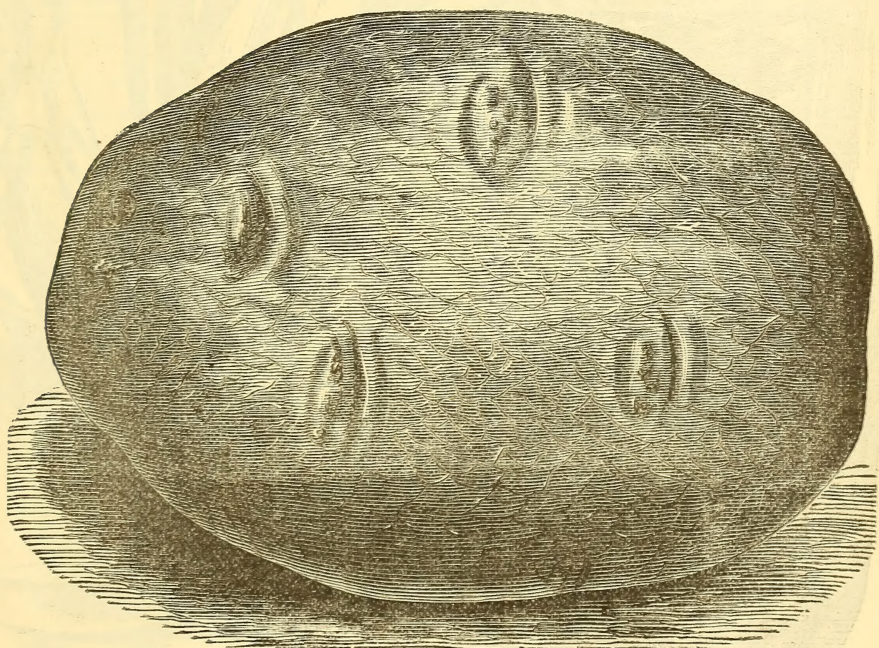
Lilium Auratum, Golden-Striped Lily. This new and magnificent species of Lily introduced from Japan, is spoken of by Dr. Lindley as follows: "If ever a flower merited the name of 'glorious,' it is this, which stands far above all other Lilies, whether we regard its size, sweetness, or its exquisite arrangement of color. Imagine upon the end of a purple stem, not thicker than a ramrod, and not above two feet high, a saucer-shaped flower at least ten inches in diameter, composed of six spreading, somewhat crisp parts, rolled back at their points, and having an ivory-white skin, thinly strewn with purple points or studs, and oval, or roundish, prominent purple stains. To this add, in the middle of each of the six parts, a broad stripe of light satin-yellow, losing itself gradually in the ivory skin. Place the flower in a situation where side-light is cut off, and no direct light can reach it, except from above, when the stripes acquire the appearance of gentle streamlets of Australian gold, and the reader who has not seen it may form some feeble notion of what it is."

We have the pleasure to inform our friends that we have secured a very fine stock of this beautiful plant, which we shall offer at greatly reduced prices.

Very strong flowering bulbs, . . . . .	.75 each, . . .	\$6.00 per dozen.
Second size bulbs, . . . . .	.50 " . . .	5.00 " "
Third " " . . . . .	.25 " . . .	3.00 " "



BRESEE'S KING OF THE EARLIES.



BRESEE'S PEERLESS POTATO. (See page 120.)



ESKANS-50

MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD SWEET
CORN. (See page 96.)

Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, &c.

PRICES OF SOME OF THE LEADING KINDS PER POUND AND BUSHEL.

Beans.		<i>per bush.</i>	Melon (Musk).		<i>per lb.</i>
Early Mohawk	.	\$6 00	Nutmeg	.	\$1 25
Early China	.	5 00	Jenny Lind Early	.	1 50
Early Yellow Six-weeks	.	6 00	Green Citron	.	1 25
Early Valentine	.	6 00	Large Yellow Musk	.	1 00
White Marrow	.	5 00	Christiana	.	2 00
Horticultural Pole	.	8 00	Large Cantelope	.	1 00
Large Lima	.	12 00	White Japan	.	2 50
Case-knife	.	9 00			
Beets.		<i>per lb.</i>	Onion.		
Early Bassano	.	1 00	Yellow Danvers	.	2 50
Early Turnip Blood	.	1 00	White Portugal	.	3 00
Long Blood	.	1 00	Large Red Wethersfield	.	2 00
White Sugar	.	75	Early Red	.	2 50
Mangel Wurzel Long Red	.	75			
Mangel Wurzel, Yellow Globe	.	75	Parsnip.		
			Hollow Crowned	.	75
Cabbage.			Parsley.		
Early York	.	1 50	Extra Curled	.	1 25
Early Oxheart (French)	.	3 00	Champion Moss Curled	.	2 00
Early Wakefield (Jersey)	.	10 00			
Mason's Early Drumhead	.	4 00	Peas.		<i>per bush.</i>
Stone Mason Drumhead	.	4 00	Early Dan O'Rourke	.	6 00
Winningstadt	.	3 00	Blue Imperial	.	6 00
Large Drumhead (American)	.	3 00	Champion of England	.	7 00
Large Drumhead (imported)	.	2 00	Missouri Marrowfat	.	5 00
Premium Flat Dutch (American)	.	3 00	Black-eyed Marrowfat	.	4 00
Green Globe Savoy (American)	.	3 00	Victoria Marrowfat	.	9 00
Red Dutch, for Pickling	.	2 50	First Crop	.	8 00
Carrot.			McLean's Little Gem	.	12 00
Early Horn	.	1 50	McLean's Advancer	.	8 00
Long Orange Improved	.	1 00	Laxton's Prolific	.	9 00
Large White Field	.	1 00	McLean's Princess Royal	.	7 00
Improved White Green Top Orthe	.	1 50	Drew's Dwarf	.	10 00
Cauliflower.			Pumpkin.		<i>per lb.</i>
Boston Market	.	18 00	Large Cheese	.	75
Erfurt Early Dwarf	.	18 00	Large Yellow Field	.	40
Walcheren	.	10 00			
Celery.			Radish.		
White Solid	.	3 00	Scarlet Turnip	.	1 00
Red Solid	.	4 00	Early Olive-shaped	.	1 00
Boston Market	.	5 00	Long Scarlet	.	75
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf	.	4 00	French Breakfast	.	1 50
Laing's Mammoth Red	.	4 00			
Chinese Sugar-cane.		Per qt., 30 cts.	Spinach.		
Corn.		<i>per bush.</i>	Summer	.	60
Darling's Early. Shelled	.	5 00	Winter, Prickly	.	60
Red-cob Sweet	.	5 00			
Stowell's Evergreen	.	5 00	Salsify.		
Burr's Improved Sweet. Shelled	.	6 00	Salsify	.	2 50
Crosby's Improved	.	6 00			
Moore's Early Concord	.	10 00	Squash.		
<i>For Field-culture.</i>			Early White Bush	.	1 00
King Philip	.	4 00	Summer Crookneck	.	1 00
Early Dutton or Golden Sioux	.	4 00	Winter Crookneck	.	1 00
Cucumber.		<i>per lb.</i>	Boston Marrow	.	1 50
Early Cluster	.	1 25	Hubbard	.	2 00
Early Short Prickly	.	1 25			
Early White-spined	.	1 25	Tomato.		
Long Green	.	1 50	Boston Market	.	4 00
Early Russian	.	2 00	General Grant	.	4 00
Kohl Rabi.			Trophy	.	12 00
Early White	.	3 00	Large Smooth Red	.	3 00
Purple	.	3 00	Maupay's Superior	.	4 00
Lettuce.			Keyes's Prolific	.	3 00
Early Silesia	.	3 00	Tilden	.	3 00
Drumhead	.	3 00			
Boston Curled	.	4 00	Turnip.		
Hammersmith Hardy Winter	.	3 00	Early White Dutch	.	1 00
Early Tennisball	.	4 00	Red-top, Strap-leaf	.	75
Large India	.	4 00	White-top, Strap-leaf	.	75
Butter	.	4 00	Long White French	.	75
Melon (Water).			Long Yellow French	.	75
Mountain Sweet	.	1 00	Golden Ball	.	1 00
Black Spanish	.	1 50	Yellow Aberdeen	.	75
Mountain Sprout	.	1 50	Yellow Swedish, or Ruta-baga	.	75
			Purple-top Ruta-baga	.	75
			Laing's Improved Ruta-baga	.	75
			White Sweet German	.	75
			Fine American Ruta-baga	.	75
			Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede	.	1 00

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